7-1945

Amalgamation

Army Policy Hits Negro Babies Of Soldiers And British Mothers

Chicago Defender — Illinois

4-28-45

By HENRY LEE MOON
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

LONDON.—For nearly five years now the United Kingdom has been host to millions of overseas troops —Polish, Free French, Norwegian, Dutch, Czech, Dominion, Colonial, and, since 1942, American.

Added to these are the British troops which have been quartered in various sections of the Kingdom. All of these have contributed to what may be one of Britain's most perplexing post-war social problems, the care of war babies, many of them born out of wedlock. In the words of an internationally famous English social worker, this war-time increase in illegitimacy is due to "an exaggerated sense of hospitality" on the part of the girls of the country.

4-28-45

Exceedingly popular with the British girls, some Negro servicemen, like other troops, have become fathers. While this fact is widely known, neither the British government nor the United States Army recognizes it officially. From neither source is it possible to obtain authentic, nation-wide figures on the number of British-born children of American Negro troops. There have been various unofficial estimates ranging from a few hundred to thousands. In one large seaport alone, 600 are unofficially reported.

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Negro Babies "Conspicuous"

British government officials say, off the record, that there is no reason to believe that the number of off-spring fathered by Negro servicemen is any greater proportionately than the number sired by other troops. Because of their color, however, the infants of Negro troops are more conspicuous in Britain than those of white soldiers.

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While the British people do not seem unduly disturbed by the relationships which lead to this increase in the colored population, there are two factors which complicate the problem. First, the attitude of the American Army, and second, the position of the colored person in the British economy. In order to marry, all overseas troops must receive permission of their commanding officers. The white officers in command of Negro troops are reluctant to grant such permission. Indeed, there is documentary evidence that permission has been denied solely on the basis of race. This even in cases where the girl may be pregnant.

Although there is less social discrimination in Britain than in America, these war-born babies will be a lost generation when they grow up unless there is a drastic change in the employment policies of that country. Except for wartime employment, job opportunities for colored persons in the British Isles have been highly restricted. Outside of the field of entertainment, there has been virtually no employment for colored women. These children are British born and legally entitled to all the rights and privileges of any white child born in the United Kingdom. Nevertheless, the outlook for their future is bleak for their brown skins immediately stamp them as aliens in the minds of the English.

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Army Bans Inter-Marriage

Doubtlessly, some of these babies are the result of passing fancy. In other instances, they are the products of real love matches which the couples would like to legalize. Usually the consent of the girls' parents is readily given. The Army policy of refusing permission for such marriages, in effect, encourages illegitimacy. It serves notice on the philanderer that he will not be held responsible for the consequences of his pleasures. It leaves the burden of the support and rearing of the child upon the British mother and government.

According to figures obtained from the medical officer of health in one city in Southern England, there were 39 babies born of American Negro troops in that city. However, an American Red Cross worker located in the same city challenges this figure, maintaining that the total number of such babies for the community is much higher. Less than half of the 39 recorded by the medical officer is wanted by the mother.

Only 17 are at home with their mothers, and of these three are not wanted in the home. Of the remaining 22, one is with foster parents, two are in voluntary homes, and 19 in institutions. Nine of the 39 babies were born of English women married to white men. If this proportion of unwanted babies—more than half the total—prevails in other communities throughout the United Kingdom, the problem becomes even more complicated.

There is a disposition in England to discount the seriousness of this development because of the relatively few individuals involved. It is more a problem of illegitimacy than of race, a leading social worker asserts. Nevertheless, the problem is serious enough to stimulate resident Negroes to do something about it. Moreover, it is reliably reported that a three-star American general has secretly conferred with leading colored persons with a view to finding some way to assist in taking care of these children.

4-28-45

Aid to Babies Inadequate

The Negro baby receives from the government the same assistance for child welfare and education available to other British children. British Negroes, however, maintain that this assistance is inadequate for the proper rearing of a child, and does not take into account the disadvantages which such children face. Accordingly, they propose the establishment of a privately supported institution for the care of some of these unwanted children.

Under British law, an illegitimate child is entitled to the same civil rights as a child born in wedlock. If, at some subsequent date, the parents marry the child becomes legitimate.

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A Negro soldier, denied by the U.S. Army the right to marry the woman he loves and the mother of his child, may, upon demobilization, legalize his relations with the woman and establish a home for her and their child.

He is then confronted with the problem of whether to remain in Britain and try to make a living there in the face of limited job opportunities or to bring his British family to America where the wife and child will have to make an adjustment to the pattern of life in the United States.

According to a report in the Reynolds News, in a recent case, a home has been found at Barnsley for a baby whose father was "a colored man." The baby had been taken by a Huddersfield couple, who decided, however, not to adopt the child when they found the "baby had a Negroid strain." Meantime, however, an offer to adopt the child was received by Reynolds News from a colored woman in Chatham.

4-11-45

"Two other half-caste babies," the News says, "are now awaiting adoption in Hudderfield, where the maternity and child welfare committee is trying to eliminate any recurrence of the problem by instituting a system of blood tests."

"SWELL BOYS"

The Englishman (white) who called this correspondent's attention to these news reports says in his letter: "In my going about town here, I find the best behaved of the boys in the U. S. forces here are the colored boys, who besides knowing how to behave themselves, know how to take care of themselves. And I must say, they have their heads screwed on right, and nobody can take them off. Yes, they are a swell lot of boys, the colored boys are, and I raise my hat to them. God bless 'em, and America too."

WIFE THOUGHT MATE NEGRO, FINDS ERROR, SEEKS DIVORCE

The Chicago Defender—Chicago, Illinois

9-4-45

COLUMBIA, S. C. (ANP) — The army thought the man colored for he is stationed with a Negro battalion at Fort Jackson. The wife, a corporal in the WACs, also at Fort Jackson, assigned to the post hospital, thought him colored and on May 31 the two were married in the probate judge's office here.

But Saturday, South Carolina law was responsible for their decision to annul the marriage, papers filed in Richland county's civil court indicate. The Wac sets forth in her petition, sworn to before T. Pou Taylor, county solicitor who acted as notary public, that her marriage is "null and void as a matter of law, for the reason that the plaintiff is of the Negro race and the defendant of the white race, such marriages being repugnant to the laws and public policy of South Carolina."

9-4-45

An answer, filed along with the complaint by her husband, a Portuguese who is an army private, declares he did not know state law prevented his marriage on racial grounds and that the marriage license had listed him as "colored." He also requested annulment.

The unique case is the first recalled here.

British Babies With Negro Fathers, Present Problem

Atlanta World - Ga. 4-11-45

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Babies, whose fathers are Negro soldiers, born to unmarried English women, are causing an adoption problem in Britain, according to correspondence and news reports reaching here. As a result, the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee is asking the Minister of Health to amend the Children's Adoption Act of 1939 to provide for stricter inquiries into the paternity of a child before plans are made for adoption.

4-11-45

Concern is being aroused by the report of "a medical authority" who says of children with Negro fathers ,though resembling "a normal white child at birth; it is almost certain that the skin will darken and that other Negroid characteristics will develop." In the past, when an illegitimate child has been put out for adoption, information regarding paternity has not been given.

4-11-45

Dr. Max Yergan Weds Physician

Pittsburgh Courier-Pa.

5-12-45

NEW YORK—Max Yergan, one of Harlem's leading citizens, very quietly took a new bride when he married the downtown white physician, Dr. Lena Halpern, on April 21. Mr. Yergan, who is executive director of the Council of African Affairs, 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, president of the National Negro Congress, and treasurer of the New York tabloid weekly, the People's Voice, is considered to be a qualified spokesman on the African and colonial question. He spent several years in Africa as an executive of the YMCA.

The marriage took place at 732 St. Nicholas Avenue with Rev. Ben Richardson, staff member of The Protestant magazine and former assistant pastor of Abyssinia Baptist Church, officiating. Witnesses at the ceremony were Benjamin Davis, New York City Councilman, and Miss Hester Sondergaard of 168 West Fifty-eighth Street. Both Mr. Yergan and Dr. Halpern have been married previously.

L.A. Soldier Marries Tiny Leyte Girl In Philippines

Chicago Defender - Ill.
5-19-45

By ENOC P. WATERS
(Defender War Correspondent)

LEYTE, Philippine Islands.—A love-at-first-sight romance was culminated here April 5 when diminuitive Miss Eugenia Diloy, a native of this island, became the bride of Warrant Officer Ellis D. Williams, of Los Angeles.

The 20-year-old bride, small even by Philippine standards, comes from an upper middle class land-owning family, the head of which is dead. Until her recent marriage she was living with her mother. A graduate of the high school at Baybay, she had planned to continue her education in Manila. The Japanese invasion changed that.

5-19-45

Williams, supply officer for an all-Negro engineer battalion, quit his studies as a pre-law student at the University of California after his second year to join the army in 1941.

5-19-45

The marriage ceremony was performed by a Filipino Catholic priest in the presence of the bride's family and a few close friends of the groom. Best man was Lt. Amos C. Haston, of Hugo, Okla., personnel and special service officer for the same battalion.

Fellow officers of the groom celebrated the nuptials at a party held the following night. Approximately 40 young ladies, a number of them chaperoned by their mothers, attended.

Though the bride's family is anxious that Williams remain in the Philippines after the war and manage their coconut, pineapple and rice-producing properties, the officer said he'll not make a definite decision until after the war.

White Wives Of Negro GIs Cause Furor In Congress

Chicago De Fender 6-2-45
Chicago, Ill.

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON -- What to do about the white alien spouses Negro GIs have taken unto themselves overseas is causing the House Immigration committee no end of agony.

It all started when Representative Ed Gosset (D.-Tex.) stated his bitter opposition to the entry of Germans, Italians and any other enemy alien who has raised a gun against any American soldier in this war, their marriage to American servicemen and women notwithstanding.

The outspoken Texan then asked the $64 question. "What about the 4,000 Negro soldiers who married alien whites?" he asked. "There are states which don't recognize such marriages."

6-2-45

This one stumped Chairman Samuel Dickstein (D.-N.Y.) and while he was still trying to figure it out, Joseph R. Farrington, delegate from Hawaii, inquired:

"What are you going to do about Polynesians? The American boys in the South Pacific are going to marry them, and as a race they are excluded from this country."

By this time Dickstein had gained his composure, and came back with a ready answer. "If a soldier is willing to marry that type of lady, that's his business."

The committee had under consideration a bill introduced by Representative Dickstein to facilitate admission to this country aliens who married American servicemen and women overseas.

The bill was remanded to a subcommittee for further study.

The plan to admit alien husbands and wives of members of the armed forces was Dickstein's idea of doing something helpful for the servicemen and servicewomen, anticipating fully the difficulty with the State Department they will encounter under tight American immigration and naturalization laws.

GIs Worry About European Wives

The Union
N.Y.P.N.S.

EUROPEAN THEATRE — Negro servicemen who have married women of European countries are worried about bringing their wives home, Sgt. John C. Fowler made known in a letter to *PV* this week.

6-13-43

"We don't know exactly how the people back home are accepting the news of our making interracial marriages overseas," he writes; "nevertheless, there are many of them, especially in England, France and Italy."

Under the slogan: "Anything worth fighting for is worth having," the boys took brides of their choice in the various theatres. The main question is, the sergeant says, "What will happen when the southern boys return home with white wives?"

Meet Dutch Girl In Germany With Negro Father

Miami Whip

BINGEN, Germany—As we took a curve just outside the city there she was.

Miami, Fla.

Believe it or not, friends and countrymen, there was a real, live, honest - to - goodness colored girl on a bicycle.

7-7-45

Her name, it developed, is Elizabeth Abeling. She's 25, a native of Frankfort where she now lives. Papa is an American by birth, mama is Dutch.

What part of the States is pa from? Somewhere in the south but it's been so long and papa didn't talk about it much. Where's pa now? When last heard from he was a prisoner of the Germans. That's been over a year ago.

Elizabeth is nut-brown, wit' wavy brunet hair done up in a boyish cut. She has a nice smile, friendly personality, big black eyes and looks good in shorts and bra, or whatever they call that abbreviated strip for their, or, chests.

Straddling her wheel, one knee bent to meet the pedal, Elizabeth was incongruous and lovely. Her charm was heightened by a backdrop of shambles and ugliness.

How do you get on with the Germans? Not too well, because most of them are Nazis and my family anti-Nazi. What was Germany like before the war? It was good, very good. But then Hitler came and everything went kaput.

My home was bombed out, there's no food, little to wear and meager health services. No fun. The future looks dismal.

But you, so comely and young, have a fiance? No, no fiance. Very good comrade but no, what you call it, loving man.

Would you like to visit America? Oh, yes! America. I'd like to live there. I've heard so much about your Harlem, and jitterbugs, the movies and big money. Yes, America is where I'd like to be.

Will you look me up when you get there, if you do? Yes, yes, I'll look for you.

Okay, babie, okay. It's a date;

Miss C. Egwuatu Weds European From Nigeria

LONDON (By Air Mail), —The marriage was recently instituted in a registry here between Cecilia Egwuatu, of Onitsha, Nigeria, West Africa, and a European official of the administrative service of Nigeria.

Miss Egwuatu was formerly a nurse in the African Hospital, Onitsha, whence she was transferred to Lagos, whence again she left for the United Kingdom, for a course in midwifery.

On her arrival here, she was the guest of Doctor John Oni Akerele, Medical Officer, West Hamstead Borough, London.

The new pair have, since their marriage, left for Ireland for their honeymoon.

Liberian Farm Clerk, 28, Weds American Heiress, 60

The Pittsburgh Courier 12-22-45

MONROVIA—(ANP)—A May-December romance was climaxed here recently when a young Liberian farm clerk married a 60-year-old white American heiress.

The bride, Mrs. Frances Allenson, who came here about six months ago, met the bridegroom, 28-year-old Edward Rogers, on Gabriel Dennis's farm in Montserrade County, where she was visiting while collecting data for a book about Liberia.

They kept their romance a secret until they were married by the Rev. Walker Brumskine. Mrs. Allenson is reputedly a millionaire and has traveled extensively. They spent their honeymoon at Cape Palmas, where they flew by plane.

7-1945

Amalgamation

Here To Yonder

Chicago Defender

Langston Hughes

Chicago, Illinois

9-1-45

Ballad in Black and White

ONE OF the sentiments most often expressed in Harlem concerning Congressman Adam Powell's recent wedding to Miss Hazel Scott was more or less in these terms, "Thank God, he didn't marry a white woman!"

One of the surest ways for a Negro leader to lose much of his prestige with the Negro masses is for him to marry a white woman. Particularly with colored women, does his stock go down.

For all Negro women who feel this way, the young Chicago writer, Gwendolyn Brooks, has written a theme song that they will take to their hearts and recite across the land. In ballad form, it is a kind of female Negro National Anthem for all colored ladies who feel as bitterly about miscegnation as do Bilbo and Rankin.

This remarkable and racially high-colored (very **colored**) Negro poem is called the "Ballad of Pearl Ma, Lee," and is to be found in "A Street In Bronzeville," a sharp and dramatic book of poems by a zooming new talent on our literary horizon, Gwendolyn Brooks. The book is published by Harper & Brothers. It costs $2.00, and you-all ought to get it and read it. You will recognize a lot of things therein that you know yourself.

Mixed Couples 9-1-45

A YEAR or so ago, I happened to mention by name in this column a few inter-racial couples in our country, neither approving nor disapproving of inter-marriage, simply mentioning it. But from the flood of irate letters that descended upon me through the Defender office, you might have thought I had issued a manifesto in favor of all Negroes immediately marrying white folks. These letters were not from Southern white people, either. They were almost all from colored women disapproving violently of such marriages.

I am curious to know if a similar flood of mail has come to the Negro Digest concerning its current series on "Does Inter-racial Marriage Succeed?" Or if J. A. Rogers, author of "Sex and Race" gets an avalanche of angry mail. Certainly both publications imply that such marriages succeed—distinguished couples like the Julian Steeles in Boston, the William Grant Stills in California, the George S. Schuylers of Sugar Hill, the Richard Wrights in Brooklyn. And not always is the groom the colored member of the mating. It was the other way around with Katherine Dunham, with Ruth Ellington, with the Murray Gitlins who described their marriage in the July Negro Digest, and with the Len Zinbergs—white husband, colored bride.

A few years ago, however, with much publicity in the public press, a colored lady resigned from the Communist Party, the gist of her complaint being not so much political as racial—and feminine — to the effect that colored Communists were marrying white women, but no white Communist had proposed to her! That made her mad. All across the country I have heard Negro women wax eloquent (and wroth) on the subject of those few prominent race men who have chosen mates outside the racial fold.

Black Boy Pays 9-1-45

IN HER BALLAD in black and white in her new book, brown-skin Gwendolyn Brooks of Chicago's dark South side, has wrapped in verse all this resentment and bitterness concerning the black man who seeks and finds a white sweetheart. From the lips of chocolate Pearlie Mae Lee comes the story of how her dusky boy friend went astray with a willing pink and white minx in the back of a Buick. . . .

The fire within you winding . . .
Winding . . .

And how then out of shame the white girl lied, "Rape!"

You got my body tonight . . .
I'll get your body tomorrow.

Then the terror of the white mob closing in. They drag the Negro Sammy through the streets while his dark sweetheart, Pearlie May, laughs fit to kill. . . .

You paid for your white arms,
Sammy boy,
And you didn't pay with money.
You paid with your hide. . . .

because Sammy surely had it coming to him, according to Pearlie May! But you will have to read the entire ballad to get its full effect. It is poetry to make the hair stand straight up on your head.

"A Street In Bronzeville" looks very small in its war-time first edition on thin paper, but it contains some forty poems, including the heart-moving "Negro Hero" about Dorrie Miller and his thousands of black comrades who fought for freedom in spite of Jim Crow fighting them. This book is just about the BIGGEST little two dollars worth of intriguing reading to be found in the bookshops these atomic days. It will give you something to talk about from now until Christmas. 9-1-45

Hawaii Interracial Marriages Moving Ahead in Numbers

The New York Amsterdam News

New York, New York

BY HUBERT H. WHITE

HONOLULU (ANP)—Hawaii retains its position as the "melting-pot" of the world. This truth was confirmed by this correspondent's interview with Dr. Andrew W. Lind, chairman of the University of Hawaii's sociology department and director of its research laboratory.

Dr. Lind and I found that we had attended the same school—the University of Chicago; thus we could speak frankly regarding the subject. Previously I was told by civic leaders that it was partly through Dr. Lind's resaerch that the government did not make the same mistake in Hawaii of removing loyal American Japanese as in California. 10-27-45

A total of 2231 white servicemen have been married here in the past two years, and of these 895 or 38.6 per cent took non-white brides. Dr. Lind said that no separate statistics were kept on the Negro as a group, but added that they were included in the "all other" group which constituted approximately 40 per cent non-white marriages.

"Up to the present time," said Dr. Lind, "Negroes have not composed a large group in our community to warrant including them statistically in the inter-marriage group." Dr. Lind noted, "the very few Negroes living in Hawaii prior to the war were commonly thought of as part-Hawaiian or just 'others.' The term 'Negro' was rarely, almost never, applied to local residents."

Romance Across the Seas

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Master Sergeant Calvin W. Proctor, left, of Washington is shown in a recent photo prior to his marriage this month to Mademoiselle Josephine A'chellin, right, of Istres, France. Mlle. A'chellin, who calls herself "Fifi," is expected to accompany her husband to Washington following his discharge. The inscription on the photo, which was sent to her husband's family, reads: "With all love from your daughter lest you forget me."

10-27-45

Washington GI, Overseas 2 Years, Weds French Girl

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

The marriage of M/Sgt. Calvin W. Proctor of this city to Miss Josephine A'chellin in the French town of Istres, near Marseilles, was announced last week by theater headquarters, Army Service Forces.

The ceremony was performed on Oct. 8 at the Istres Catholic Church by the town priest and Army Chaplain William Muldrow.

According to the official report, the bride wore a traditional wedding gown of chiffon and embroidered lace, "created on princess lines," and carried a bouquet of orange gladioli on lace fern, entwined with white cascading ribbon. 10-27-45

Spent Honeymoon in Alps

Her sister was the lone attendant and Warrant Officer M. Ellis of Washington was the best man.

A reception followed at the Villa Amelia, quarters of Officer Ellis, where Miss Jacqueline Agee served as hostess, and townsfolk gathered for a dance.

Following the reception, the newlyweds departed on a seven-day honeymoon at the Hotel Du Vert, operated by the bride's sister in the Swiss Alps.

Wedding Guests

Guests at the wedding ceremony included: 10-27-45

Miss Alma Baily, Red Cross worker; T/S Jack Bell, Pontiac, Mich.; T/S John Griffin, Wewoka, Okla.; S/Sgt. Mitchell C. Brown, Kenna, La.; Cpl. Andrew Carter, Houston, Tex.; S/S Booker Lowe, Memphis, Tenn.; Warrant Officer Herman Fobes, Greenville, N.C.; and Cpl. Lawrence W. Smith, Liberty, Mo.

Overseas Two Years

Sergeant Proctor, who has been overseas two years and is a member of the 209th Quartermaster Battalion, is the son of James W. Proctor, 2448 Alabama Ave., S.E.

A former Armstrong High School pupil, he was employed as an usher at the Howard Theater and salesman prior to his enlistment in the Army in 1940.

He has six sisters and one brother living in Washington. They are:

Mesdames Helen Higdon, Mary Rice, Margaret Proctor, Pauline Aikens, and Isabel Burke, an Oblate Sister of Providence, Mary Magdalen, and James E. Proctor.

Another brother, Cpl. Markward Proctor, is serving in the Army.

Members of his family said they had not heard from Sgt. Proctor recently, but expect his return, with his bride, as soon as he becomes eligible for discharge.

92nd Officer, Injured in Combat, Marries Italian Girl, Later Nurse, Who Saved Life

The Afro American, Baltimore, Md.

By CHAPLAIN DOUGLASS HALL
92nd Infantry Division

11-26-45

ITALY—For several months, I have sat on the sideline and watched a real combat romance blossom into marriage. While waiting to photograph the couple, I may just as well tell you how 1st Lt. Flemming Matthews of Detroit met "Marie" and what followed.

It was during an attack on Hill "X" when Lieutenant Matthews was wounded. He crawled and limped—and bled, until he sighted a house. He lay upon the ground for an uncounted number of minutes, or maybe hours.

Time Marked by Blood

Times like these are not counted in terms of the clock or the calendar. Time is the blood lost, the pains that ache, the trees that

—Drawing by Jimmy Matthews

"Someone was rubbing his head and telling him that all was well."

are wind-shaken, dead sticks and bushes that break with pressing footsteps.

10-20-45

In this particular case, time was the hot blood that he felt tickling from his wounds. He did not know how many drops of blood that a man has in his body, but he knew well that there was a limit.

He knew, also, that he could not lose very much more without seriously damaging his life—or maybe losing it.

Hopeless, Sought for Star

He lay upon the ground motionless, wishing for a star. One can hardly be grateful for stars until the sky is bare of them. A star is so much like hope. It has a strange lifting power.

10-20-45

If there were only a star in the sky, no matter how small, he could rise up—and maybe move on until some aid man discovered his plight and relieved him.

Approaching footsteps were heard in the nearby distance. He listened and said a prayer, not with his mouth but with his heart. They came nearer and he dug into the cold, damp earth, seeking the safety of a foxhole.

Weakened by Dragging

Of course, he barely made a dent in the earth, but his mind told him he was doing wonders. What little strength that had not leaked out of his body with spilled blood was worked out in a futile effort for safety.

If he could only get into the earth. Then something new dawned upon him—maybe he would get into the earth; maybe his foxhole would also serve as his grave.

The footsteps seemed nearer. He would probably be killed instantly and the whole horrid suspense would be ended—the pains would be cured.

The hour had come and he gave a miserable groan—rested his head in a pool of his own blood that ran in a shallow trench.

"Technique Was Earthly"

It was the next day when he realized that he was still alive. Someone was rubbing his head and telling him that all was well. He listened a long time before he opened his eyes.

10-20-45

If this is a sample of the other world, he mused, he was glad to visit it. And then the hand rubbed his head again and he knew that the technique was earthly.

But he also knew that no GI's took time to rub your head, so he just kept his eyes closed. When he opened them, he wanted to have a perfect knowledge of all things going on about him. He wanted to tell them what they were talking about. He wanted.—

Happiness Suddenly Found

But despite all his effort, his eyes opened, and he saw just above him in the feeble light of a candle, the face of a pretty girl. Upon her face was a smile of sympathy and understanding.

He wanted more light so he could see the lines in her face. He wanted her to walk away so he could see her body. Who was she?

Why was she here? He was alive and she must have had a hand in restoring his life. He found that he was also happy, and he reasoned that she must have had a hand in finding the fountain of happiness for him.

Above all, he wanted to talk—to say something, but what?

"Where am I?"

But no answer came. Was he talking to himself? Was he dreaming? Even in dreams, folks talk back to you. Why would she not speak? Maybe he didn't speak loud enough, so the next time he would raise his voice—maybe yell! But there was no need.

"Keep quiet. You are hurt very badly. But you will be all right. We have sent a message down to the Americans to come after you, and they will be here in a few minutes."

There was a sudden knock at the door and several aid men pushed their way into the cellar room that had been used as his hiding place. They put him on a litter and he was off—without even learning her name.

Nurse Recalls Incident

It was several months later that he was visiting the old battle grounds. He saw a very pretty girl and spoke to her. He thought he knew her, but when he investigated, learned that they were strangers.

She told him about the incident that inspired her to lend her efforts to the war as a nurse. She had saved some unknown officer's life.

10-20-45

An Ellington Fan

He looked at her and she looked at him. Something told her that she knew him, but she had seen so many Americans. They had befriended her and also found in her a friend, because she was the nearest thing to their hometown girl.

She commanded a free flow of English, and Duke Ellington was her favorite composer years before the war. Her living room was stacked with piano versions of his music. She played them far into the night!

So she looked away—not to be discourteous but to listen to the voice of the man who was speaking. There was something familiar in it. But one had to be sure.

"Pardon me. Would you mind playing a game with me? I always play it with strangers."

Both Play Same Game

Of course he did not mind playing a game—on one condition: if she played a game with him that he always played with strangers. They laughed and went into the house and down into the narrow cellar.

Somehow he was not afraid. Something told him that all was well and, strangely, he believed it.

"Sit down on that cot," she demanded, "and close your eyes." He obeyed. Now speak one sentence for me—"Where am I?"

Scene Reproduced

As he spoke, he opened his eyes and saw the same figure before him that he saw the night he was wounded. Just enough light came in through the open stairway to give the small room a candle light effect. He saw her—and was convinced.

They sat in silence, each waiting for the other to speak—to confess.

"Well, how did your game come out?" she asked.

They both laughed.

"Will you stay for dinner?"

He accepted.

Italian Girl Renounces Her Church to Wed New Yorker

Baltimore, Md.
Afro-American

By CHAPLAIN DOUGLASS HALL

ITALY—On the banks of historic Cinqualle Canal, where many of the 92nd Division lost their lives, T/4 Alveoit Bryant of Hempstead, N.Y., was married to Miss Alma Bertocchi, thus culminating a romance that begun in the heat of battle.

11-24-45

To add to the reality of the situation the ceremony was held in outdoor setting, using her bomb-spattered home as a background. Too, there was another reason that the marriage was held here.

Her church refused to permit her to marry there unless the marriage was performed by the parish priest. Miss Bertocchi wanted to be married by an American chaplain. So she renounced her church and came over to the church of her husband. She was Catholic and he an Episcopalian.

Arrives Hour Early

Along with Chaplain Alfred G. Dunston of Atlantic City, N.J., and T/5 Thomas Jackson of Brooklyn, N.Y., I arrived at the scene of the ceremony an hour before it was scheduled to take place. The community was rather upset as the altar was being prepared for the marriage.

Several hundred persons had gathered to behold for the first time three things:

11-24-45

A charming young girl who had renounced her church to marry the man she loved the way she wanted to;

An Italian girl and a colored American being wed;

The ceremony being performed by a colored chaplain of the U.S. Army.

Curiosity was thick enough to cut with your finger. The kitchen was a swirling mass of unorganized activity as they made ready for the feast that would follow the marriage.

Still "Off-Limits"

The bright sun depicted the shining, narrow cinqualle, not more than 50 yards away. There are still bullet-pierced helmets scattered on the ground. Areas are still "off-limits" because of mines. Trees that were whipped to the earth by artillery fire are still there, making natural efforts to lift their leafless heads.

Another strange thing was happening in the foreground. A handful of soldiers were digging out the body of a soldier long dead. They were excercising the greatest amount of care because the Germans mined his body before they left.

His body represents the many that were sacrificed there when members of the old 366th Infantry pushed into the open area near the Cinqualle and the Germans opened fire from above.

Groom Arrives Late

But I started off writing about a wedding and you have a right to wonder why I am talking about war, Well, this is not merely a war wedding, but a marriage that has grown out of the bitter battles of war and is being performed on the most important spot for colored troops in Italy — Cinqualle Canal.

The groom was late. The minister was late. The bride and her mother were nervous. We tried to console but realized shortly that there was but one consolation, the early arrival of the expected parties.

Persons gazed at the narrow pathway that was used as a road. Women began whispering bits of gossip, like "I thought he would not show up. I never thought he was coming anyway."

In the narrow distance we saw a group of yelling kids, running towards us. "He's coming!" they shouted. And the group nestled closer.

Rector Dons Robes

In a short while Chaplain James A. Eddenx of Brunswick, Ga., was dressed in his clerical robes and standing before the altar. The sun caused his altar instruments to glitter.

An hour later the rector pronounced them "man and wife." The music was furnished on a GI organ by T/5 Charles Adams of Brooklyn, N.Y.

This is the first ceremony performed under the new law of the Italian government recognizing any marriage performed by an American Army chaplain.

7-1945 Amalgamation

MEET: THE HARVARD ANTHROPOLOGIST

Dr. Earnest Hooton Talks for the Afro

Baltimore, Md.

Nationally Known Scientist Believes Intermarriage Would Aid the Race Problem; Declares Square Deal for Colored Will Come When We Have "Better White People" in America.

Afro-American

By MICHAEL CARTER

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Complete freedom for interracial mixture by marriage would be "a magnificent thing for America" if there were no social stigma attached to it, Dr. Earnest Albert Hooton professor of anthropology at Harvard University, told the AFRC this week. 7-21-45

A true anthropologist is one who studies the natural history and evolution of man without prejudice to race. Such a man is Dr. Hooton.

Dr. Hooton did not recommend racial inter-marriage as a solution to all racial and biological ills, but he did say there is nothing wrong with it and "lots right with it."

Whites Breed Recklessly

"There has been too much reckless breeding among whites," he believed. Marriages should be consummated on the basis of known heredity factors and these factors have nothing to do with race, he said.

Some American anthropologists deny the existence of racial differences because there has already been so much racial inter-mixture and race is difficult to define.

"I don't have much patience with people who would try to argue race out of existence," he said. "Racial differences are correlated with special abilities and it is from the mingling of these differences that the great civilizations have developed," he thinks.

Needed: "Better White People"

"There will never be a square deal for the colored man in America until we get some better white people. Mob action against colored people is the result of the low biological level of the white elements in a mob.

"Economic competition is not the sole cause of racial ill will in America," Dr. Hooton believes.

"The fact that colored people look different allows low quality whites to single them out to pick on." That is one reason to argue for inter-mixture, he said.

I pointed out that the idea of inter-mixture was a taboo topic in democratic America. "There has been plenty of inter-mixture and I doubt if there are many pure Africans left in America. Any colored person who is less than 1/8th colored is white any how—I call them hypothetical Negros," Dr Hooton said.

The Germans produced or adopted racist anthropologists like Gobineau, I said. The American people had no such racist scientists, yet the American people believed in racial laws. How did Dr. Hooton account for this?

Allison Davis Best

"It's the low class white," he said. "The best man in the best class I ever had was Allison Davis, colored. There is no reason to believe that one race in superior to another, but there is ample evidence that races differ.

"We—in America—did have two racist pseudo-scientists. They were Madison Grant and Lothrop Stoddard who wrote the 'Rising Tide of Color.' Both men should be consigned to oblivion.

"Americans don't learn racism in good science classes," he said. "There was not a single anthropologist in the USA who did not come out against the Red Cross's blood segregation policy. It was just plain silly to us."

Discussing what he termed the "special abilities of colored people," he mentioned athletic prowess, musical ability, and sense of balance. "There are other differences between colored and white people. Some are within the realm of measurement and others are purely within the realms of observation."

On Skinny Legs

Colored people tend to have skinny legs, he said, because "they have a highly specialized foot with more muscle in their heels and less in the calves of their legs."

Everted lips, curly hair, and dark skins are products of "specialization and racial development," he said. "The lack of body hair among colored people is another evidence of such development" but prognathism, jutting lower jaw, is a throw back. "Yet, all people are equally removed from the simians," he declared.

He attributes the race's prowess in athletics, especially jumping and running, to the superior construction of the foot and heel.

"It must be that because the race as a whole is under

DR. EARNEST A. HOOTON

nourished and denied opportunities for expression."

Ears Are Pretty

Afro-American's ears are pretty too, he said, and admired my helixes (upper rolled section of the outer ear) which he said were most un-apelike.

"If you had much more white blood in you that helix would be lost." Whites would be horrified if they just looked at their ears, he felt.

Dr. Hooton has done considerable work in the study of criminal types.

"White criminals are generally low type human beings. Colored criminals are often law breakers by accident and are easy to reclaim. I believe they are forced into crime."

Against J.C. Schools

Discussing jim crow schools, he said, "I'm against them. I do wonder whether colored people would have more opportunities if they had one or two States all to themselves but I'd be against that too."

"I'm interested in raising the general level of all peoples in America. If we could raise the level of whites all these injustices would disappear." He thinks colored people are actually less fertile than whites because of the "terrible emotional strain under which they live.

"I'm a salvationist on an anthropological level. We must study the laws of heredity and get rid of some of the morons. There are plenty of white morons," he declared

"Democracy is only good when you have a competent mass of human beings. Less competent masses, like the Germans, can produce Hitlers. By contrast Truman is a good average product of an average democracy.

Huey P. Long Near-Hitler

"America could produce a Hitler, if we get low enough. We came near to producing one when we produced Huey P. Long.

"An economic depression after this war would present the biological basis for a Hitler in America."

Dr. Hooton's prescription for a democratic America is to "breed better white people—they have more need for selection and careful breeding than colored people."

His prescription for colored people: "a greatly improved diet providing adequate food and shelter."

His prescription for women in general: join the Wacs to "reduce certain accretions of fat."

White Woman To Wed Black Partner In Coupon Racket

Oklahoma

Black Dispatch

Gave Paramour Access to Gas Coupons

6-30-45

SAN FRANCISCO.—A white woman, connected with a ration board here, and whose husband is a sailor, announced today that she would marry the Negro sentenced along with her for dealing in "black market" gas coupons. 6-30-45

Large scale operations in the gasoline black marget brought long term prison sentences for three San Franciscans yesterday despite pleas of guilty offered in hopes of softening the penalty.

Mrs. Jewell McKimmie, former telephone operator of Ration Board No. 8, who used her position to steal coupons worth more than 28,000 gallons of gasoline, was given a five-year sentence by Federal Judge A. F. St. Sure.

A similar sentence was given Murphy J. Willridge, Negro, to whom Mrs. McKimmie gave the coupons and who arranged for their distribution. 6-30-45

Raymond Burton, who figured in another transaction in the black market, received a two-year prison sentence on a charge of receiving stolen property. It was Burton's home in Richmond which members of the gang used as the receiving place for a safe stolen from a ration board. For that service, he received 2,000 coupons, good for five gallons each.

Mrs. McKimmie, according to testimony from Robert L. Thompson, OPA investigator, is the wife of a sailor now at sea, but has announced her intention to obtain a divorce and marry Willbridge.

Willridge has been a consistent operator in the black market. Thompson said, and was arrested here while on probation from Los Angeles for illegal sale of gasoline coupons.

Minnesotan to Wed Wealthy British Girl

The Call

Kansas City, Missouri

9-14-45

LONDON. — (ANP) — Alexander B. Jordan of St. Paul, Minn., and a graduate of Tuskegee institute in 1940, is to marry a wealthy British girl here soon.

Jordan is the director of the 100 voice army's choir which has appeared before the king and queen of England. Working with special service, the choir has traveled throughout the United Kingdom.

Jordan came overseas in 1942 and has spent the larger part of three years in and around London. He will not return to the states but will remain here where he plans to make his home.

26 Years of Bliss, 10 Children Prove Intermarriage Works

Baltimore, Md 7-21-45

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Winder, Native Baltimoreans, Believe Mixed Marriages Help Solve the Race Problem

By AUDREY WEAVER

Twenty-six years of marital bliss and ten children is the answer the Arthur J. Winders of Baltimore give to the query, "Does interracial marriage succeed?"

Afro-American

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Winder and one of their ten children daughter Violet, right.

Both Baltimoreans, the Winders were married in Carlyle, Pa. because interracial marriage is illegal in Maryland. Mr. Winder, a postal employee, is colored while Mrs. Winder is white.

"Intermarriage is one of the ways of solving the race problem; through it both races get a better understanding of each other and it has a tendency to iron out some of the difficulties that impede the progress of the minority race," Mr. Winder declares.

Union Promotes Understanding

"Through intermarriage people find that members of both races are basically the same; have the same human feelings and reactions, and that skin color is the principle difference.

"Our union has been one continual amiable relationship. We have succeeded, financially, about as well as the average couple; we have our home and are trying to give our children an education. This is being accomplished by our pulling together," he continued.

6 Girls and 4 Boys

The parents of ten children, six girls and four boys, the Winders live at 2009 Madison Ave.

Mr. Winder feels that the arguments against intermarriage are greatly exaggerated and says that he can think of no particular complications his marriage has created.

He gives common sense and affection for each other as the reason for its success.

Mrs. Winder's father, a saloon keeper on Pennsylvania Avenue for thirty-five years, died three years ago. According to Mr. Winder, he offered no objections to the marriage.

Mrs. Winder's other relatives include a sister who is a nun and two cousins who are priests. Both of the Winders are Catholics.

A Howard University graduate, Mr. Winder has worked in government service as a mail carrier and advertising business for the Industrial League. During World War I, he was a food inspector at Colgate Creek. He re-entered postal service several years ago.

The Winder offspring include a son, Walter, who graduated from Douglass High School and later taught welding at the Waesche Street War Production Training School for two years; another son, Reginald, who was wounded in Germany shortly before V-E day and is now confined to a hospital at Fort Dix, 7-21-45

Miss Violet Winder is a defense worker at Western Electric. She attended Morgan State College and plans to re-enter at the close of the war; Inetta graduated from Douglass last month and plans to enter Morgan in the fall.

Other children range from a three year-old set of twins to seventeen and are still attending public school.

mothers or about to become mothers of children by Tan Yanks, the AFRO learned this week.

This disclosure was made with the arrival of the 397 men Friday aboard the Queen Elizabeth at the New York Port of Embarkation. The ship brought a total of 14,860 American soldiers home.

"Although there were scores of cases where the soldiers wanted to marry the girls, headquarters was against it," one of the soldiers, Sgt. Thomas W. Bryan of Indianapolis, told the AFRO.

Wouldn't Permit Marriage

"They stubbornly maintained their stand of not allowing colored troops to marry white girls," he said.

Race Bias Keeps GI; Wife Stranded

MARSEILLE, France (ANP)—Race bias has stranded Pvt. Robert E. Lee and his French bride, the former Marie Rose Jaume of this city, here indefinitely unless American authorities grant them passports to the United States.

Pvt. Lee, a native of Los Angeles, revealed in his appeal to civic organizations how American army officials tried to prevent him from marrying the French girl. His wife is a college graduate and has served as chief clerk and stenographer in the office of a local medical clinic for six years.

Mrs. Lee disclosed how white American army officers have tried to discourage French women from marrying American Negro soldiers through newspaper stories. She encountered similar anti-Negro propaganda before she married Pvt. Lee, she said. She cited one of her experiences under a signed affidavit.

Many Crying British Girls Faced Lonely Motherhood

Afro American

9-8-45

NEW YORK—Many of the English girls, who staged a near riot at Bristol over the departure of colored soldiers, were either

7-1945

GI WED FRENCH BRIDE PLAN N.Y. HOME AFTER WAR. Chicago Defender 7-14-45

On the River in Southern France-Sergeant Willie Johnson, son of Mrs. Rosa Scott, Enfield, N.C., was recently married to Mademoiselle Alse Truse in Cathedral de Saint-Reparate, Nice, France, by the Rev. F. Delrand, French Priest here. The rites, performed in the evening, before a candelit altar, were simple and impressive.

The bride wore a powder blue Parisian sports ensemble; she carried the traditional Catholic prayer book held a bouquet of lilies of the valley of lace fern, entwined with white ribbon.

Following the rites, the couple was honored with a reception at the bride's home which was attended by friends.

The former Mlle. Truse, who is a wealthy real estate heiress, expects to live in New York City with her husband after the termination of the war with Japan. Sergeant Johnson is a member of the 41st Engineers now on duty in France.

The Informer

Tomorrow's Challenge

H. A. BULLOCK

7-14-43

A CITY THAT IS UNDER GROUND

There is a city that is under ground, and its people are colorless. It is not a city in a foreign country. It is here in the United States. It is not located in some one particular spot, but is rather scattered over the entire South. It is not a very young city, but instead is as old as the highly traditional and conservative South. It is not like other cities existing as a unit of territory; it is a secret pattern of intimate association between whites and Negroes—mainly white men and Negro women. 7-14-43

This city is one of the outstanding contradictions of the American race problem. Above ground, and on the up and up where every one can see, whites and Negroes live separately and distinctly as two different racial groups. They live on different sides of a fence which highly artificial interracial conventions have built over the years. Underground, where a few see— and most of them are afraid to say—some members of these same traditionally separate groups live in a pattern of relationship so intimate that it results in the creation of human families.

Whites And Negroes Often Related By Blood

In almost every town of the South there are to be found whites and Negroes who, although they may have different family names, are related by blood. The physical resemblances in some cases are astounding. If you go on the boulevards and avenues you may see white people living in well built houses and controlling the main political stems of the town. If you go across the rail road tracks you may see Negroes, some of whom are their very close relatives, living as pitiable victims of the political machinery controlled by their brothers in blood.

It seems that the ease of discovery that goes with the small town would prevent the perpetuation of this underground city of interracial intimacy. But it is in the small towns that we find it most. If the genuis of American statisticians were turned loose upon the facts—without the genius losing his head—we would find that a greater proportion of whites and Negroes of small towns are related than of those of larger towns.

Some people are naive enough to believe that this sort of interracial getting together stopped with slavery. Many people today are going on through life unmindful of the constant existence of these underground clandestine relationships and the interracial families they bring into being. Almost within a stone's throw of them such relationships are born. They are continually nourished by the dominant position whites hold over Negroes. And they often culminate in the creation of a family line that binds the two races together. Here in our midst is being played a human drama that has its stage under ground. 7-14-43

There is a Secret Pattern of Intimate Association Between White Men and Negro Women in the City Underground.

Negroes Have Illusions

It has become a part of the traditions of those Negroes who admit that such relationships exist— and all of us admit it either privately or publicly— to dismiss them on the grounds that children born of these clandestine unions are well cared for by their more fortunate ancestors. We have been led to believe that the mulatto element of our population owes its superior social and economic position in our society to this care. Somebody is being taken for a ride on this issue. The facts do not allow such a conclusion to be drawn. In the first place, only a small proportion of our mulatto population owes its existence directly to this underground city, but more than one third of our Negro population have white blood indirectly resulting from it.

No one can say that over one third of the Negroes of this country are well cared for. To the contrary, they represent a species that is directly or indirectly propogated underground and directly abandoned above ground. In fact, all of us—white, black, red, brown, or yellow— are so firmly tied up by our blood streams that one would have a tough time proving that he is not part of the other. In spite of this hand-in-glove existence under ground, we emerge into the light of day as two sets of objects standing in direct contrast to each other.

This is one of the most artificial aspects of the race problem. It is the problem's chief sore spot. I believe whites are afraid that this underground city will grow so large that it will pop up above ground. Fear of this is so great that the element of sex is drawn into every line of the race problem. It is this fear that writes the laws of segregation and creates the schemes of extra-legalized violence often used to enforce them. It was the fear of sex that sterilized the FEPC. One of the first public objections uttered against this Committee in the South involved a propaganda line concerning a Negro man alleged to have a white woman as a secretary.

The underground city stands in the way and blocks the building of a decent city for Negroes above ground. If we could get white America to see that the pattern of interracial intimacy which they fear is of their own making, most of the race problem would be solved automatically. But how can this be done? Only a skilled psychiatrist can remove a fear so deeply embedded in the subconscious mind. Anyway, something out to be done about this city under ground. Negroes alone can not destroy it. It is a city of two races, and its destruction is a job for the same two races. 7-14-45

NEW YORK AMSTERDAM NEWS

Cop Out On Bail Ignores Moral Charge

8-18-45

Mother of Girl Complains To Law, But Didn't Stop Romance

By MELVIN B. JOHNSON

BRIDGETON, N. J.—Ignoring the efforts of a few prejudiced whites to break up an interracial romance, which recently resulted in a morals charge being made against them, Patrolman James Williams, suspended member of the local police force, and his pretty white sweetheart, Miss Cecelia Hellback, a registered nurse, were married last Tuesday morning. 8-18-45

The two are awaiting action of the Cumberland County Grand Jury on a charge made against them when the mother of the nurse is reported to have complained to the police. They are free on bail of $500 each.

Despite the efforts of her mother and police heads to have her press a serious charge against Williams and to repudiate the romance, the white nurse is reported to have openly expressed her love for the police officer and also her intention to marry him in the future.

The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. George Mitchell, pastor of the Gouldtown A. M. E Church, with only a few friends of the couple witnessing the rites.

According to friends, Mr. and Mrs. Williams plan to reside in Bridgeton, occupying the home owned by the suspended officer, who has been a member of the police force for 16 years, with a commendable record. 8-18-45

The romance has caused a sensation in local circles, and it is reported that one of the police heads expressed a determination to force Williams to resign, although the latter has stated that he will fight any effort to penalize him for his relationship with the nurse, which is legal.

In view of the interracial marriage last week, there is a question as to whether the morals charge against the couple will be pressed by the police.

Fear is expressed by some colored residents here, that Williams and his white wife may become the victims of a frame-up, with the usual all-white Grand Jury supporting the prejudicial action. If an indictment results, it is reported likely that statewide resentment will result.

Roi Ottley Declares:

Italians Show Signs Of African Influence

Pittsburgh Courier-42
3-3-45

By ROI OTTLEY, Special Correspondent

Africa blows hot breath on Italy!

Seen walking the streets of the United States the bulk of Southern Italians might easily be mistaken for Negroes. This is particularly true of the Sicilians and Neapolitans. For they often have the tell-tale heavy features, curly hair and dark complexion. There seems little doubt that back in the dim past African warriors invaded the country and left their indelible mark—with a touch of the tar brush. 3-3-45

A Negro GI said to me one day, while we idled along Via Roma in Naples, "You know, these people are the first I've met since I came overseas who seem like our kind of folks. They act and look the part. They can't lay down no jive that they ain't colored folks."

WOULD NOT ACCEPT MASTER RACE THEORY

There was much truth in what he said. I saw but one blonde, fair-skinned woman in all of Southern Italy—though I did see a number of ebony hue. But the Italians regard themselves as white people. They resent the frequent insinuations of white American soldiers that they "look like Negroes." 3-3-45

It is not uncommon to hear fascist-minded Italians speak of the "purity of the Italian race." Some elements have launched vigorous campaigns to re-establish the Italians in the family of Aryans and launch "Aryan" slogans.

Apostles Peter and Paul regarded as black men.

VISITS CATHEDRAL

Undoubtedly, the tar brush once made a wide sweep across the face of Southern Italy. But in a place like Rome there are only eleven full-blooded black men—and they form the total Negro population of the city. They are transplanted Ethiopians!

Yet a Negro atmosphere seems to pervade the country. I discovered a reason in the most unusual place—which inded came as somewhat of a surprise to me.

One day I visited St. Peter's Cathedral, near Rome. It was majestic grandeur in marble. The detail is something beyond imagination. Michangelo, the artist who conceived it, must have been an inspired man. Few things man has placed on this earth compares with this monument to a genius. To see this breath-taking sight is to begin to understand the power and influence of the Roman Catholic Church in the spiritual affairs of humanity.

PAINTED SAINTS AS BLACK MEN 3-3-45

I was taken to view the relics of the church in the Vatican's Treasury, a small cubicle building right off the cathedral. This accumulation comprised precious stones, vestments made of gold, diamond-studded chalices and laces of the most exquisite designs. Actually there is no way to estimate the wealth contained here. It's beyond the concept of any human being. No irreverent nation or man could possibly take the Roman Catholic Church out of pawn!

It was here that I made my unusual discovery.

I was shown a painting on exhibit, done in the ninth century, of Peter and Paul. The artist or artists were unknown. But the Church, I was told, regards this painting as the only authentic representation of these two apostles. The work was prominently displayed, for St. Peter is the founder of the Roman Catholic Church.

Curiously enough, the artist painted the two saints as black men—or, to use American idiom, as Negroes. 3-3-45

CLAIMS COLOR FADED

I mentioned this fact to my Italian guide. He explained that the color in their faces had faded. I told him that I never heard of any color that faded to black. When finally I observed that the painting of Paul had a striking resemblance to Haile Selassie, he seemed somewhat embarrassed. He no doubt remembered the Fascist rape of Ethiopia and knew that as a Negro I felt keenly about it.

I then examined the painting very carefully. It was well executed, but done in the style of primitives. The background of the painting was done in brilliant reds and yellows. The lips of Peter and Paul had been painted very red—which, of course, is a white man's conception of a Negro. The colors appeared as clear as if they had been put on yesterday. Undeniably, the artist had believed the apostles to be black men.

Since paintings are generally considered documentary evidence of the past I think we can very well conclude that the ancients regarded Peter and Paul as black men—or in the language of today—Negroes. However, I doubt that the Negro can gain much prestige from this fact, as the lot of the Jew has been no better because Christ was a Jew.

Take A Good Look, Brother Bilbo!

Amsterdam News
9-8-45

LONDON REPORTS A SITUATION in Bristol, England, most "English" of British cities, in which mobs of white girls and young women stood in the rain and mud at 4 a. m. one day weeping bitter tears at the departure of Negro troops stationed there. They broke through police lines to hug and kiss their Negro sweethearts and to tearfully bid them goodbye. Bilbo and Eastland will probably engineer some mob action "down home" in retaliation, but the facts are here, as shown in the exclusive photo of English girls having a good time with Negro GIs published above. Incidentally, all the soldiers are from the deep, deep South. Left to right, is "Marge," Sgt. A. Howard, Shreveport, La.; "Luie", T/5 William R. James, Atlanta, Georgia; "Anne" T/5 Booker Etchison of Atlanta, Georgia, and "Joan." These girls are not low-bred "romance for finance" women, either. Instead, they are representative of good, old English stock, which southern rednecks like Bilbo and Eastland claim to be. The photo was made at Cottingham, England, a typical British town with typical British girls. 9-8-45

7-1945

Amalgamation

Intermarriage Encouraged By French, Reports Correspondent After Return From War Theatres

New York Amsterdam News N.Y. 1-27-45

By ADAM PRIMUS

The government of France is pushing forward plans to enrourage intermarriage between the white and Negro races within the French empire, Roi Ottley, war correspondent declared, Saturday, during an address on "A World View of the Negro Question", held in the 135th Street Branch of the New York Public Library.

Declaring that 40 million white Freshmen are fearful of what may happen to them in a world run by "power politics," Mr. Ottley asserted that the Government of France is preparing to nationalize every person within the framework of the empire, regardless of race or color.

"By encouraging racial intermarriage between all of its peoples, France hopes to face the power politics of the post war world with a nation of 100 million Frenchmen," he said.

In describing his conversations with top-flight dignitaries of the French, Dutch, Belgian and British colonial ministries, the author of "New World A'Coming" reported that France is the sole European government which contemplates a substantially progressive revision of colonial policy.

1-27-45

Explaining that no one abroad ever speaks of liberty or self-rule for the oppressed colonial peoples, Mr. Ottley asserted that "the situation is so rotten that it is considered extremely poor taste to even mention the subject. Those who insist on discussing the democratic principles set forth in the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms are thought to be hopelessly naive.

Reporting on personal interviews with the colonial officials of the Dutch, British and Belgian governments, he remarked that these dignitaries have no intention of including non-Europeans in their programs for freedom.

Saying that his interview with high Belgian officials produced nothing more than vague and negative remarks on the topic of liberty for the colonies, Mr. Ottley added that all the Dutch minister had to offer was the fact that the erstwhile name of the "Dutch East Indies" was being changed to read "East Netherlands."

"According to official British mentality," he continued, "freedom for India is regarded as an absurdity."

A report on the Negro soldier in the Southwest Pacific war theatre was delivered by Enoch Waters, who served for two years in that area as a war correspondent for the Chicago Defender.

1-27-45

One of the most important aspects of Mr. Waters' address was his description of the Tan Yank's "discovery of Australia." Prefacing his remarks on the land "down under" with the statement that he "had never felt so much like a man as when in Australia," the Defender correspondent reported that the people of that country had welcomed the Negro soldier with open arms.

"I soon discovered," he asserted, "that the much discussed 'White Australia Policy' has nothing to do with race, being something like our 'Monroe Doctrine.' For all practical purposes, so far as the Negro American is concerned, that policy is simply a harmless myth."

1-27-45

Saying that Australia offers excellent opportunities to Negro settlers who might care to migrate to that country after the war, Mr. Waters declared that Australian government, labor, and management officials had assured him that all such colored persons would be received with enthusiasm.

Stating the Southwest Pacific seems to suffer less inter-racial soldier friction than any other theatre of the war, the correspondent reported that what friction has occurred usually has been the result of offensive orders handed down by white military officers of the American armed forces.

Army Bars Mixed Marriages, Sanctions Illegitimate Babies

Defender — Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. War Department this week admitted in effect that it sanctions illegitimate children rather than allow interracial marriages!

5-5-45

Official army policy stands pat in its refusal to allow a Negro soldier to marry a white British woman, although he is the father and she the mother of an expectant baby.

"Such marriages are considered to be against the best interests of the parties concerned and of the service," is the army's position as expressed by Col. James D. Givens, deputy commander of the Army Air Forces in Europe.

This view is supported by Major General J. A. Ulio, adjutant general of the War Department, who declares that final word on mixed marriages is up to theater commanders.

The Defender exclusively presents this week documentary evidence of how the War Department policy is preventing an American Negro soldier from giving his name to his coming child.

Cites Morals

Both the British girl and her parents along with the Negro soldier, who must remain unnamed because his parents are under the impression that he is married, appealed for permission to go through with the marriage.

Six high army officials in the Air Corps rejected the appeal which said in these moving words:

"The highest morals in the world are Christian morals and our religion teaches us to assume our responsibilities in marriage. I am the father of our expected child and it is morally right for me to provide a home for the child and the mother."

5-5-45

Rejection of the appeal confirmed long-time unofficial reports that official army policy bars interracial marriages in Britain—even though it means that a child will be born illegitimately.

British Problem

Children born out of wedlock are resulting in a complicated British problem, which authorities have been grappling with in vain for some months. Many British churchmen have privately condemned the stand of the U. S. War Department in virtually sanctioning the birth of illegitimate babies rather than allow white women to marry colored soldiers.

The Defender's documentary evidence marks the first occasion in which written proof has been presented that the army is officially barring interracial marriages despite the fact that this rule conflicts sharply with all church doctrines and all codes of morals.

The 22-year-old Negro soldier, who is Protestant and comes from New Jersey, filed his application for permission to marry an 18-year-old British girl of Catholic faith back on November 11, 1945. In his original letter he asked that the army waive the usual two-month waiting period because of the coming birth of an expected child.

A letter from the girl and her parents granting their approval accompanied the application.

One month later on December 11, 1944, the application was returned marked "Disapproved." Signing the refusal to allow the marriage was Lt. Col Charles H. Campbell, adjutant general.

The Negro private then made his touching appeal of the verdict addressing it to the commanding general of the European Theatre of Operations. Replying bluntly to the reason given by the adjutant general that "such action is against public policy," the Negro soldier declares that the decision was made purely because of his race.

5-5-45

"Whose public policy does it refer to?" asks the private. "Certainly not England's. There is no law forbidding racial intermarriage in England. Nor does it refer to the uniform policy of the United States. There is no federal law against it and if my case were brought before the Supreme Court I would be upheld in accordance with the Constitution. There are many states which permit marriage between the races and my own state, New Jersey, is one of them."

Then the private continues: "It is interference with the divine order or marriage as well as personal freedom of choice to forbid my marriage to the girl I love and to whom I desire to fulfill my moral responsibility. Both of us understand what we are doing. We know that there are those who do not approve and who, because of their lack of humanity, would impose hardships and embarrassments upon us. We have considered this and still want to be married. We love each other, have obligations to each other and we see no reason why we should not be permitted to marry as normal people."

Policy Not Changed

The appeal was forwarded to higher officers with the notation: "EM (colored) desires to marry white girl."

5-5-45

On January 11, two months after his original application, the Negro private received final word from the commander of the U. S. Strategic Air Forces in Europe, Col. Givens, that "the policy of this headquarters regarding mixed marriages has not been changed." The officer refused to send the application to higher headquarters because of refusal of approval in a "somewhat similar case."

Amalgamation

Basic: [redacted], AAF 552, 19 Dec 44, appealing previous disapproval of request to marry. [redacted] (colored) desires to marry white girl.

291.1 x201-[redacted]. (Enl) 3d Ind.
Hq., BASE AIR DEPOT AREA, ASC, US Strategic Air Forces inEurope, AAF 590, APO 635. 26 Dec 44.
To: CG, ASC, US Strategic Air Forces in Europe, AAF 379, APO 633.

1. Not favorably considered.

2. Request remark whether or not previous policy of your headquarters in regard to marriage of colored personnel of this command has been altered.

For the Commanding General:
R. E. CHARLESWORTH
Lt. Col. AC
Dir. of P & T.

RECEIVED 9 JAN 1945 1029
RECEIVED 2 JAN 1945
RECEIVED 11 JAN 1945

1 Incl: (Enlisted) Disapproved request for permission to marry. Basic ltr & 2 Incls.

5-5-45

201-[redacted]. (Enl) 4th Ind.

HQ, ASC, US STRATEGIC AIR FORCES IN EUROPE, AAF Sta. 379, APO 633, US Army. 8 Jan. 1945.

TO: CG, Base Air Depot Area, ASC, US Strategic Air Forces in Europe, APO 635, U.S. Army.

1. The application of the subject soldier to marry is not favorably considered.

2. The policy of this headquarters regarding mixed marriages has not been changed. Such marriages are considered to be against the best interests of the parties concerned and of the service.

3. This correspondence is not being forwarded to higher headquarters in view of the recent action of Hq., European Theater of Operations in returning a somewhat similar case to Hq, US Strategic Air Forces in Europe for such action as may be deemed appropriate.

1 Incl: n/e

JAMES D. GIVENS,
Colonel, A.C.
Deputy Commander.
JAN 9 1945

RECEIVED 11 JAN 1945

20381

HEADQUARTERS
AAF STATION 552
APO 635, U. S. ARMY

291.1 11 November 1944

SUBJECT: Permission to Marry.

TO : Commanding Officer, [redacted], AAF 552, APO 635, U.S. Army.

1. Request permission to marry [redacted] (Name)
[redacted] (Address) 18 (Age)
whose religious preference is Catholic, and marital status is Single.

2. My age is 22, religious preference Protestant, and marital status Single.

3. I thoroughly understand the provisions of Circular 41, Hq European T of Ops, USA, dated 17 April 1944; Letter, WD 24 Nov 43, File AG 291.1 (11 Sep 43) OB-S-SPGAL-M, Subject: Overseas marriage of military personnel and Letter, WD, dated 20 May 1944, File AG 510 (4 May 44) OB-S-SPGAL-M, Subject: Overseas marriage of military personnel, and that:

a. I will not be granted any special privileges or living arrangements different from those of unmarried members of the command.

b. Marriage to a citizen of the U.S. does not confer U.S. citizenship on an alien under existing law, and that it does facilitate the alien's later entry into the U.S. and naturalization after taking up residence there.

c. The spouse will not be entitled to any privileges, including commissary, post exchange, government quarters, medical or dental services.

d. Transportation of dependents and household goods of military personnel from overseas theaters to the U.S. or from one theater to another may be unavailable due to shortages of shipping facilities. However dependents of military personnel will be furnished such transportation in accordance with laws and Army Regulations whenever the military situation justifies such action in the opinion of the theater commander.

4. Due to the birth of our expected child it is requested that the two (2) months period for approval be wavered.

[redacted]

2 Incls:
- 1 Letter of acquiescence ([redacted]) (trip)
- 2 Letter of acquiescence ([redacted]) (trip)

- 3 -

Ltr, subj: Request for Permission to Marry, 291.1 19 Dec 44, 2nd Ind.

6. In view of the fact that my request is keeping with both legal and moral considerations, it is respectfully requested of the Commanding General, that He approve my request for permission to marry.

[redacted]

Incls - 4

1 Permission fr Mr. & Mrs. [redacted].
2 Permission fr Miss [redacted]
3 Application for Permission to Marry.
4 1st Ind. of [redacted], Approved. And 2nd Ind. of Combat Support Wing (Prov), Disapproved.

291.1 1st Ind. (6-4-1)
Hq 1576TH QM BN MOBILE (AVE), AAF 552, APO 635, US ARMY, 19 December 1944.

TO: Commanding Officer, Combat Support Wing (Prov), AAF 549, APO 635, US Army.

Approved.

For the Commanding Officer:
MICHAEL J. [redacted]
Capt., QMC
Adjutant.

RECEIVED 21 DEC 1944

Incl:
n/e

291.1 2nd Ind. 6-4-3
HQ. COMBAT SUPPORT WING (PROV), AAF 549, APO 635, 21 December 1944.

TO: Commanding General, Base Air Depot Area, ASC, US Strategic Air Forces in Europe, AAF 590, APO 635.

1. Disapproved.

2. Information is desired as to whether or not there has been any change in the existing policy concerning requests of this nature.

By order of the Commanding Officer:
CHARLES H. CAMPBELL,
Lt.Colonel, A.G.D.
Adjutant General.

RECEIVED 22 DEC 1944 ASC, USSTAF

Incl: 2 n/e

(2)

0023559

Here is the photostatic copy of the final refusal by the Army to allow a New Jersey private to marry a white British girl although he was the father of her expected baby. His name has been penciled out because his parents are under the impression that he is married. (See other documentary evidence on Page 3.)

5-5-45

AAF Station 552
19 December 1944

SUBJECT: Request for permission to Marry.

TO : Commanding General, European Theater of Operations, APO 887, U. S. Army. Thru Channels:

1. This is an appeal to the Commanding General, whose impartiality and fair-mindedness in dealing with colored troops has demonstrated itself in the past, to give favorable consideration to my request for permission to marry Miss [redacted], [redacted], [redacted].

2. The application is entirely in order and yet as the attached papers show it was disapproved. The reason given is "Such action is against Public Policy--". It is not stated what this "Public Policy", is, but it is clear that it refers to intermarriage between races. There is no other ground on which this request for marriage would have been disapproved.

3. The objection that this request is opposed to "Public Policy", is ambiguous from a legal standpoint. Whose public policy does it refer to? Certainly not England's. There is no law forbidding racial inter marriage in England. Nor does it refer to the uniform policy of the United States. There is no federal law against it and if my case were brought before the Supreme Court of the United States I would be upheld in accordance with the Constitution of the United States. There are many states which permit marriage between the races and my own state, [redacted], is one of them.

4. The objection "Against Public Policy" is dubious from a moral and religious point of view. The highest morals in the world are Christian morals and our religion teaches us to assume our responsibilities in marriage. I am the father of our expected child and it is morally right for me to provide a home for the child and the mother. It is poor public policy that opposes what is morally right. It is interference with the divine order of marriage as well as personal freedom of choice to forbid my marriage to the girl I love and to whom I desire to fulfill my moral responsibility.

5. Both of us, I and the girl I want to marry, understand what we are doing. We know that there are those who do not approve and who, because of their lack of humanity, would impose hardships and embarrassments upon us. We have considered this and we still want to be married. We love each other, have obligations to each other, and we see no reason why we should not be permitted to marry as normal people who expect to be law abiding citizens.

1. This is the original application made by a New Jersey private for permission to marry a British girl who is pregnant. The private said he was father to the expected child and wanted to assume responsibility by marrying the girl.

291.1 1st Ind. 6-4-3
Hq [redacted], AAF 552, APO 635, U. S. Army, 12 November 1944.

TO: Commanding Officer, Combat Support Wing (Prov), AAF 549, APO 635, U. S. Army.

Approved.

For the Commanding Officer:
MICHAEL J. [redacted]
Capt., QMC
Adjutant.

RECEIVED 14 NOV 1944

2 Incls: n/e

291.1 x 2nd Ind. 6-4-3
201 - [redacted]. (Enl)
HQ. COMBAT SUPPORT WING (PROV), AAF [illegible], APO 635, US Army, 11 December 1944.

TO: Commanding Officer, [redacted], AAF 552, APO 635, US Army.

1. Disapproved.

2. Such action is against public policy, and on previous occasions has been unfavorably considered by higher authority.

By order of Colonel GOODALL:
CHARLES H. CAMPBELL
Lt. Colonel, A.G.D.
Adjutant General

RECEIVED 14 DEC 1944

2 Incls: n/e

4. First rejection of the soldier's application came after earlier approval by Capt. Michael J. Arcury, adjutant, who was then reversed by Lt.-Col. Charles H. Campbell, who said "such action is against public policy."

5. This is the moving appeal of the Negro soldier directed to the commanding general of the European Theater of Operations, after he was told he could not give his name to his own child. Again the appeal was disapproved by Lt.-Col. Campbell and sent to higher officers who frankly stated that mixed marriages were against Army policy (see front page photostat).

7-1945

First Negro Soldier Wed To Filipino

Atlanta World
1-14-45 Gz.

By FLETCHER MARTIN
U. S. WAR CORRESPONDENT
ATLANTA DAILY WORLD AND NNPA

LEYTE ISLAND, PHILIPPINES —By Courier— The wedding ceremony of Miss Alejancha Fornilla, of Manila, and Pfc. Albert Fennell of New York City was held in the historic city of Palo recently. As far as it can be ascertained this is the first record of marriage of a Negro soldier to a Filipino since the campaign to liberate the Philippines started. 1-14-45

Dressed in clinging white with blue-black hair carelessly falling halfway down her back and a gardenia accentuating i t s midnight shade, the bride was stunning. Short, as compared to the average American girl, and yet possessing lines. Miss Fornilla's childish blushes catalytically served to heighten the rich, red-browness of her skin.

Her "I do" was as American as her groom who smiled broadly and walked proudly. 1-14-45

The ceremony was held in one of the ancient catholic churches. Its walls were torn by past bombings. Its windows windowless. Only the crucifix was intact, and seemingly it shone as a challenge to the desecrated surroundings.

Outside, the grind of vehicles laughing children, troops, the roar of planes seemed relics of a distant past. 1-14-45

T h e service as simple. Albert found the ring without any trouble We couldn't hear it all, but the padre mentioned "my children."

Mrs. Fennell smiled once, twice hedUut9GittShor 1-14-45

as she left the church. Albert looked straight ahead. They walked arm in arm down the crooked road disappeared in the dusk.

tagarm

Many Negro GIs Wed British Girls

Black GIs porch
2-3-45 Okla.

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Back home "to see my wife," Leonard Hill, American Red Cross worker who has spent 25 months in England, observed that inter-marriage between American Negro soldiers and British girls "is something that you are very consicous of." Hill spoke before the weekly luncheon of the Capital Press club on Wednesday. 2-3-45

"Intermarriage," he said, "is happening every day." While he had no figures to offer nor any sure measuring rod of the extent to which this is going on, he did note that "it happens enough to be called to your attention frequently."

The problem confronting the GI in this connection, Hill declared, is "how to get her and possibly the child back home." Army authorities, he asserted, are making it difficult, but this is their attitude toward all American soldiers in similar circumstances, he added quickly. Of course, Hill did not hesitate to conclude the reasonableness of greater difficulty on the part of Negro soldiers for "obvious reasons." 2-3-45

He disagreed with reports that the British hospitality for colored soldiers had waned. He cited the frequency with which the Red Cross club at which he worked, the largest in Britain, was able to extend dinner invitations to the soldiers in the name of some English family. He pointed also to the organized parties that are given for them and the ample supply of hostesses.

Jack Johnson for interracial marriage, inspite everything

Los Angeles Tribune

CHICAGO—Jack Johnson, who "should know," after suffering tragedy, loss of his title and freedom, still believes that interracial marriage can succeed and offers as evidence his third venture which has lasted 20 years.

In an article appearing in the May issue of the Negro Digest, Johnson, who makes his home here, said he is still the object of an unofficial boycott that keeps him from earning his living in the manner in which he is best fitted, as a result of his marriage, but he is happy with his white wife nevertheless. He was referring to the recent refusal of Chicago officials to permit him to fight exhibition bouts in Chicago. The advanced age of the first Negro heavyweight champion was given as the reason, but Johnson insists it is because there still remains a measure of enmity against him because of his insistence on interracial marriage. 4-16-45

His first wife, a "beautiful colored girl," who quit him for another and several unhappy friendships with other Negro women, soured him on marriage within his own race, Johnson said.

Over 30 years ago, he married his first white, soon after he had beaten Jim Jeffries at Reno, Nev., for the heavyweight title of the world.

He could not "escape the gossip of the streets nor the slanderous headlines in the papers," Johnson stated, and eventually "the gossip and slander by both whites and Negroes wrecked our marriage . . . when my wife took her own life."

His second attempt at interracial marriage was unsuccessful, Johnson said, and then the "hate crowd" "framed" him on a "flimsy Mann act charge." He was sentenced to serve a year and a day in prison. To avoid imprisonment, he had to leave the country, but he later had to serve the sentence anyway. 4-16-45

All because of his determination to marry whomever he pleased, Johnson said his title was next "unfairly" taken from him, "a man like Willard could never whip Jack Johnson then or now."

After that unhappy instance and after serving his prison term, the ex-champ married his present wife and has had 20 years of happy married life, despite the difference in color.

Johnson gave as his reason for the success of interracial marriages, which he says are increasing in number, the strength of attachment. The principles "know that when they say 'I do,' they really have to mean it; that they face a fight from the start with only their love to hold them together."

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

AGOS-C 291.2
(5 Apr 45)

23 April 1945

Mr. Metz T. P. Lochard
Editor-in-Chief, The Chicago Defender
3435 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

5-3-45

Dear Mr. Lochard:

Under date of 5 April 1945, you addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, with which you inclosed photostatic copies of correspondence between [redacted] and Army officers with regard to his request for permission to marry an English girl.

The question of whether or not military personnel who are serving overseas should be permitted to marry is delegated to theater commanders, and it is not the policy of the War Department to interfere with their determinations since they are in the best position to judge from all the factual circumstances whether or not the marriage should be contracted. This applies with equal force to all military personnel regardless of race, creed or color.

I am forwarding copies of your correspondence to the Commanding General, European Theater of Operations for his information.

Sincerely yours,

J. A. ULIO
Major General
The Adjutant General

5. Here is a photostatic copy of letter sent by Major General J. A. Ulio to Defender Editor Metz T. P. Lochard in which the War Department refuses to intercede against this Army policy of sanctioning illegitimacy rather than allow mixed marriages.

[redacted]

27 October 1944.

TO: WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

We the under signed have granted our permission to Private [redacted], APO 635, U. S. Army. to marry our Daughter, [redacted], who resides at the above address.

Father. [redacted]

Mother. [redacted]

3. Here is the letter signed by parents of the girl granting their permission for the marriage of their daughter to the Negro soldier.

[redacted]

27 October 1944.

TO: WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I [redacted], wish to marry [redacted], U. S. Army. I have permission granted me by both my Mother, and Father.

There are circumstances that are now existing which warrants the earliest possible approval of our marriage.

[redacted]

2. Letter from the white British girl expressing her desire to marry the Negro soldier and asking for "the earliest possible approval."

The Plight of Joaquim Rodrigues, a Man of No Race

P.M. 3-4-45

It Will Take a New Law To Permit Him to Become a Citizen

By Betty Moorsteen

PM Exclusive

Joaquim Rodrigues spells his last name with "ues" instead of the usual "uez." That is the Portuguese spelling. He was born in Goa, India, a Portuguese colony, and he is a citizen of Portugal. He has lived in the United States for 13 years. His wife is American and his two children were born here.

But Joaquim Rodrigues has been ordered to leave the United States by May 25, 1945, because an officer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice has decided that Rodrigues is "less than 50 per cent white."

The United States has a law which says that the right to become a naturalized citizen extends only to white persons, persons of African nativity or descent, races indigenous to the Western Hemisphere and Chinese persons. The Immigration Act of 1924 forbids people ineligible for citizenship to come to the United States for permanent residence.

Came in 1931

Rodrigues came to this country in 1931 on a temporary student's visa which has been extended from year to year. He attended New York University and got a job as a retoucher in a photographic studio, a craft at which he has worked ever since.

At the White Studio, now at 520 Fifth Ave., he met Mary Milgrim, a native New Yorker, who worked in the art department, finishing and coloring photographs. In 1933 they were married and a year later their son, Louis, was born in 1939 and Rodrigues decided to make the United States his permanent home.

He made arrangements to go to Canada and return under the Portuguese quota as a regular immigrant. He got a visa from the Portuguese government and instructions to ask the American consulate in Canada for a quota number. He was ready to leave when the American government turned thumbs down because he was born in Goa.

Persons from Goa can enter the United States under the Portuguese quota only if they are "more than 50 per cent white."

In 1940 the International Institute of the YWCA in Pittsburgh, where Rodrigues was then living, told him that he could become a citizen if a special bill were passed by Congress on his behalf. (That is, in fact, the only way that "East Indians" can become citizens or permanent residents of the United States.)

John McDowell, a Pittsburgh Congressman, introduced such a bill but before it was passed, McDowell's term of office expired and no further action was taken on it.

Rodrigues made a stab at applying for citizenship in 1941. "I sent a letter and paid two dollars," he says. "But the money was sent back."

In January, 1943, a hearing was held by the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the U. S. Department of Justice in New York, to determine whether Rodrigues should be deported.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service will not release a transcript of the hearing. Rodrigues says he was questioned for five hours.

"The officer would not let me go until I would say I was something called the East Indian race," Rodrigues says.

"He told me he was going to send me to a doctor to have my blood tested. Can you imagine him saying such a thing?

Five Hours Later

"Finally at 6 o'clock, I said to the secretary: 'Write down whatever you want. But don't tell me I am something that doesn't exist. I have never heard of an East Indian race.'"

(Dr. Gene Weltfish, professor of anthropology at Columbia University and co-author of the *Races of Mankind*, says: "The people of India are as diverse in physical type as all of the people in the world. Not by any stretch of the imagination can you classify them as a race.")

The result of the hearing was that the Immigration Service recommended that Rodrigues be deported to Goa. An appeal brought a modification allowing him to depart voluntarily to a place of his own choosing by May 8, 1944, which date later was extended to May 25, 1945.

"I can't leave the United States," declared Rodrigues, a nervous, eager man, at his home, 230 Thompson St., yesterday. "My family is here. My wife and two children are Amercian."

Five-year-old Brenda, who goes to the nursery school at the Greenwich House, where her mother is active in the parents' associations, ran over to try a soldier's cap on her father. It belonged to Caetano Rodrigues, a relative of Rodrigues, and a corporal in the United States Army who was visiting the family. Louis, 11, who is in a class for gifted children at P. S. 33, 418 W. 28th St., was busy examining the equipment of PM's photographer, Dan Keleher.

Rodrigues' employer, Benjamin Kaufman, owner of Benson Portraits, Inc., 1500 Broadway, says that Rodrigues is a hard and conscientious worker.

Seeks Wagner's Help

Kaufman has written to Senator Robert F. Wagner (D., N. Y.), asking him to reintroduce the bill which would give Rodrigues the right to become a citizen.

There is one other hope for Rodrigues.

Reps. Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.) and Clare Booth Luce (R., Conn.) are sponsoring identical bills designed to put Indian immigration on a quota basis like other countries (the quota would be 100 per year) and to permit nationals of India to become U. S. citizens. The bills were introduced last January and hearings before the House Immigration and Naturalization Committee begin next Wednesday.

When Celler heard of the plight of Rodrigues he called it "the best illustration in the world of why we need an Indian quota."

If the bills are passed Rodrigues can go to Canada with advisory approval of the State Department and return under the Indian quota. He at last would be entitled to pay his $2 and apply for American citizenship.

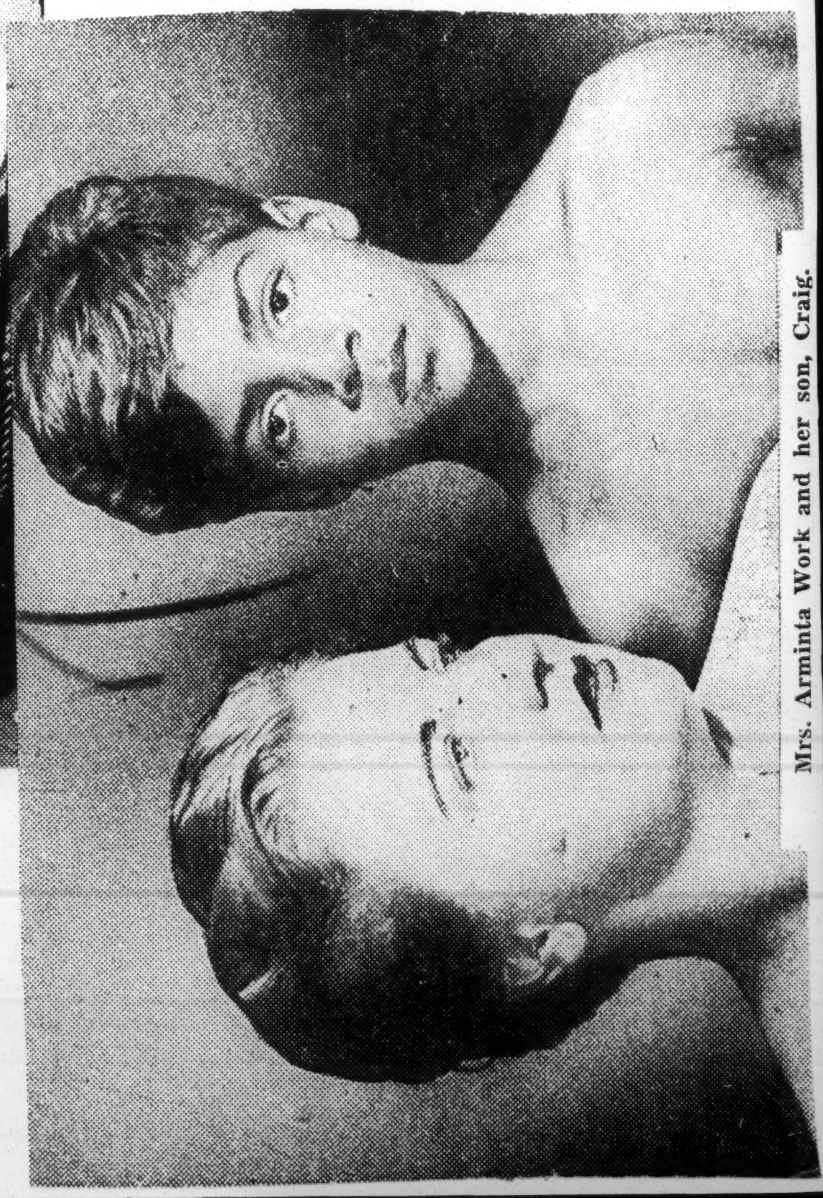
In 82 Days Joaquim Rodrigues, a native of Goa, India, must leave this country, his American wife and American-born children, Brenda, 5 (on his lap), and Louis, 11 (right), because the Dept. of Justice has decided he is "less than 50 per cent white."
Photo by Dan Keleher, PM

Here's Proof that Interracial Marriages Can Be Successful

AFRO-AMERICAN 7-4-45

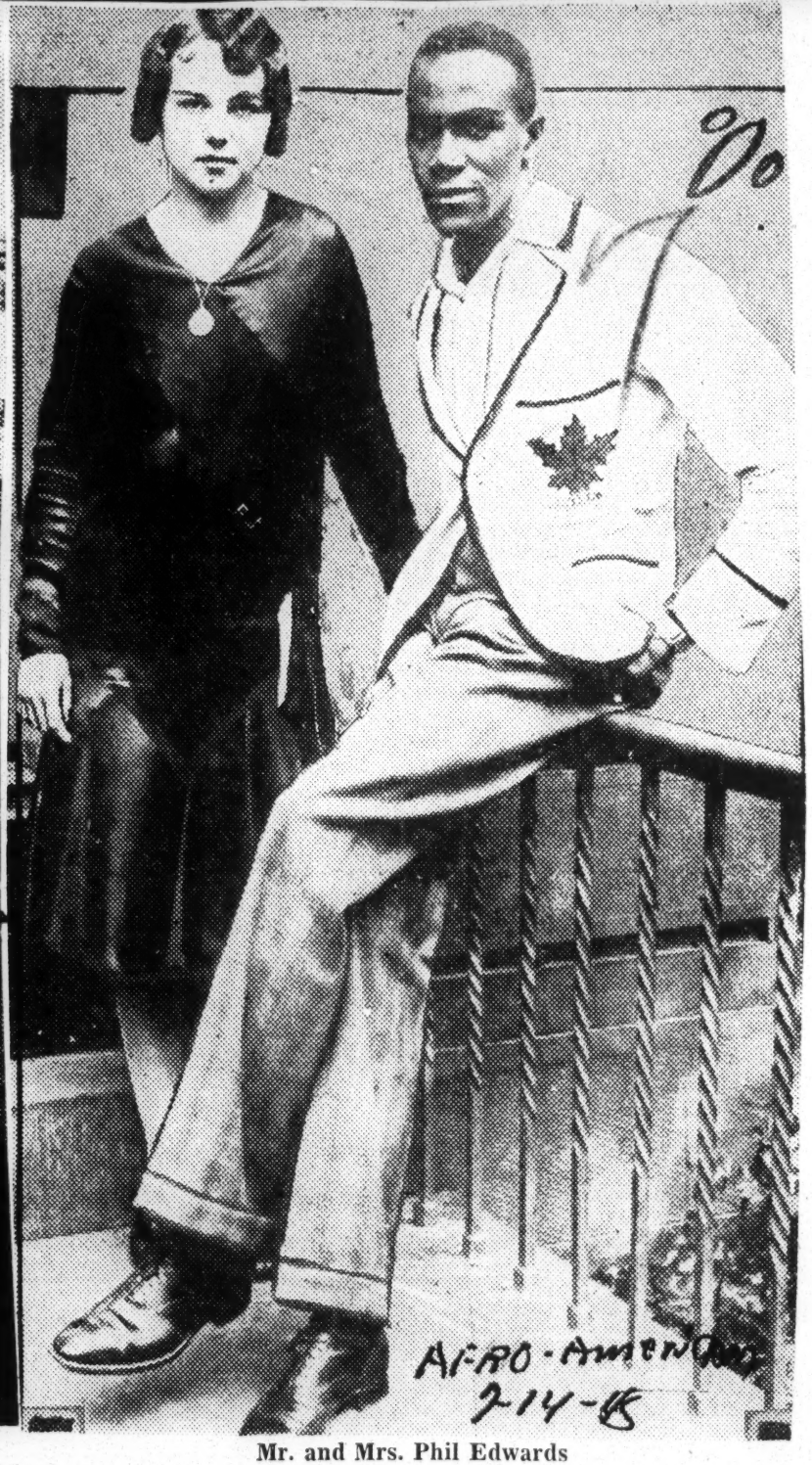
AFRO-AMERICAN 7-4-45

Mr. and Mrs. George Schuyler and daughter.



Mrs. Arminta Work and her son, Craig.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Wright and child.



Mr. and Mrs. Phil Edwards

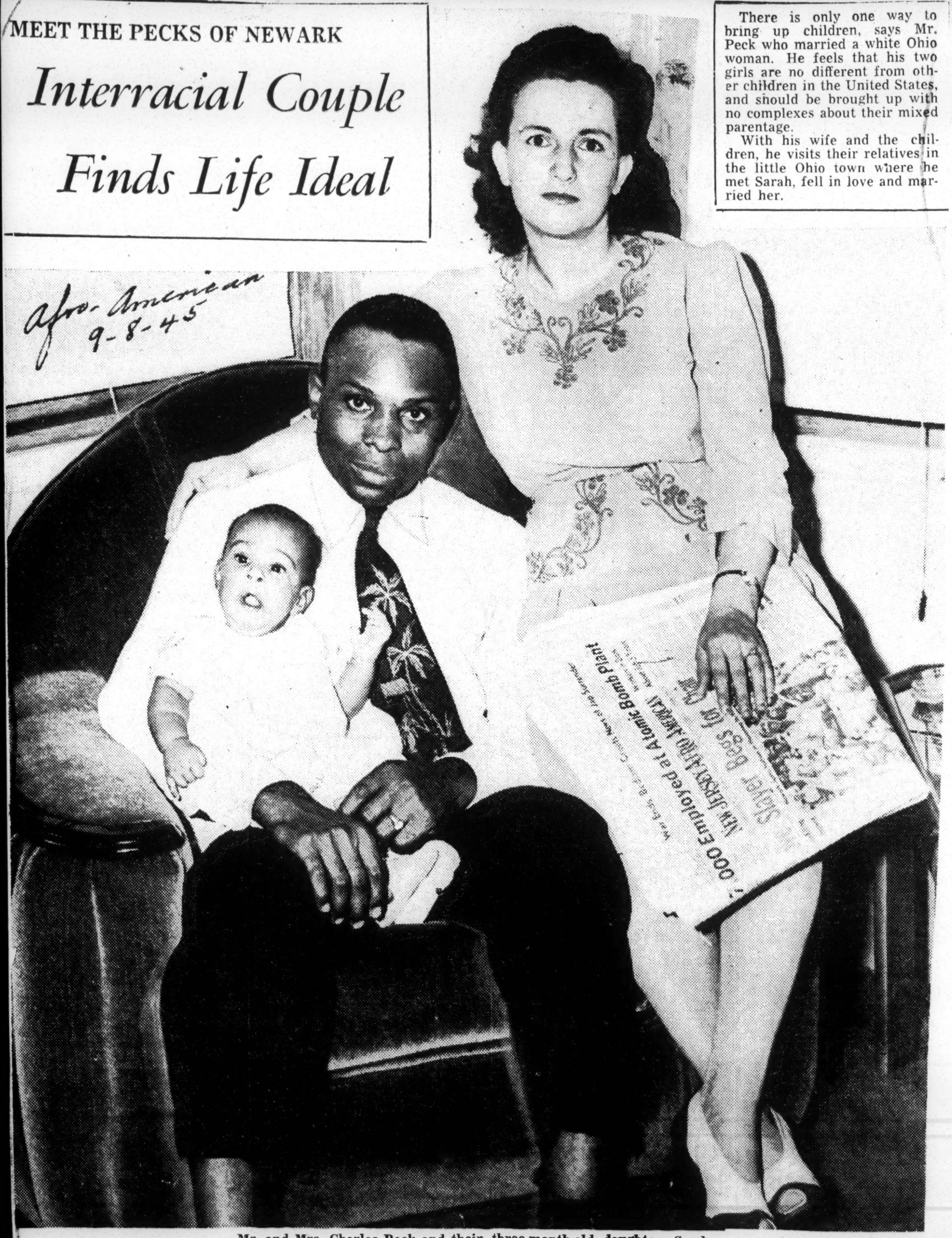
MEET THE PECKS OF NEWARK

Interracial Couple Finds Life Ideal

There is only one way to bring up children, says Mr. Peck who married a white Ohio woman. He feels that his two girls are no different from other children in the United States, and should be brought up with no complexes about their mixed parentage.

With his wife and the children, he visits their relatives in the little Ohio town where he met Sarah, fell in love and married her.

Afro-American
9-8-45



Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peck and their three-month-old daughter, Sandra.

By MARTHA HURSEY

With six years of wedded life and two children as proof, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peck of Newark face the future with contentment and confidence. The couple were born and reared in East Liverpool, Ohio, where their families had been friends for a number of years.

They came to Newark shortly after their marriage. Mr. Peck, a furnace operator, is colored, and his wife Sarah is white.

Mr. and Mrs. Peck said they have encountered no particular difficulties because of the difference in race.

"In fact," they added, "we can see no fundamental differences between the two races, except in appearance." 9-8-45

Mr. Peck related that he believed mixed marriages to be one of the best ways of solving the race problem. His wife nodded in agreement.

Their two children are 5-year-old June Rose, who is now vacationing in Ohio with her parents relatives, and bright-eyed Sandra of three months.

The older girl will begin school in the fall. Asked whether they saw any problems in bringing up their children, the father replied, "There's only one way to bring them up; they're no different from other children."

Mrs. Peck said she has never gone anywhere and been denied service because of the presence of either her husband or children.

They both agreed the reason for their successful marriage was genuine affection for each other. Mrs. Peck added: "If I hadn't loved him, I wouldn't have married him."

The Pecks, who had known each other for a number of years before marrying, became interested in one another through constant association at the grocery store owned by Mrs. Peck's father.

"It was the meeting place of the young fellows and Sarah often helped her father in the store," Mr. Peck explained.

Mrs. Peck spoke up, "Of all the many boy friends of my own race who were interested in me, I preferred Charlie"

Mrs. Peck said she has never received any criticism concerning her marriage from members of either race.

Their small circle of friends includes members of both groups. Most of the couple's social life centers around their own little family, they said. 9-8-45

Visit Hometown

Soon after the couple was married and came to Newark to live, they stopped with Mrs. Emmarean Campbell, who maintains a nursery at 11 Cottage St. They have been staying in her home ever since.

Mrs. Campbell who is the godmother of their first child says: "I have known them for over six years and they are both very nice people and an ideal couple."

Both, having lost their parents regard Mrs. Campbell as a mother.

The Pecks make frequent visits to their hometown and are warmly greeted by relatives and friends of the two races.

Mrs. Peck's other interest beside her family is reading. She voluntarily related that she was a constant reader of the AFRO.

A sports fan, Peck lists baseball and football as his favorites. He is a former second baseman for an Ohio Nine in an interstate league.

An industrious man, Peck does odd jobs evenings when he returns from the River Smelting Refinery where he is employed. Inclined toward the intellectual and sober side, he neither smokes nor drinks.

They both advocate the repeal of laws prohibiting interracial marriages, because they are convinced love recognizes no racial barriers.

Negro GI Lovers Big Hit In BWI

USO Director Tells How White Troop Had To Take Second Place; No Color Lines

With the stories of Negro soldiers and English women still on our minds, from Trinidad comes news of even more arduous wooing by our army Casanova's.

The story is told by William Childs, USO director there for three years. He is, by the way, one of the fortunate persons who were jim-crowed off a New York bound plane in Miami, Fla., last Sat., Sept. 8th The plane crashed near Florence, S. C., killing 22 persons.

In telling his story, Mr. Childs says that before the arrival of Negro troops on this small island seven miles off the coast of Venezuela, the American troops (white) were no match for the love-making of the native Trinidadians. With the German occupation of Africa and Hitler's threats to take Trinidad, came the first Negro troops in 1942. They were welcomed like long-lost brothers by the white troops, who expected attacks any day. (This good-feeling lasted, says Mr. Childs, as long as he was on the island.)

Set Out To Woo Women

Negro troops, apparently unconcerned with possibilities of fighting, set out to woo and win the hearts of the islands women—married or single. With no color line in Trinidad, they could choose their sweethearts from every color on the globe. There are, said Mr. Childs, English women, French women, Indian women, Chinese women, Negro women and mixtures of many other women, whose complexions range from white to black.

Soon girls were quitting better clerical jobs than they had ever dreamed of having, because their new American boy friends objected to their working. Many of these fine girls married servicemen and are now living in the United States.

Result of Local Jealousies

G. I.'s with their "big money" overran every hotel, cafe, theatre, or public place in their area. The local civilian men were jealous of the way their women "took" to the soldiers, and there were many "run-ins"—all of them not exactly minor, says Mr. Childs. Local newspapers soon began to carry the familiar:

THE PUBLIC is hereby notified that I am no longer under the care and protection of my husband, Chum Chump, and that I do not hold myself responsible for any debt or debts contracted by him, having left his home since 10th August, 1943.

Signed Mrs. Chum Chump

(This notice is used in place of divorce proceedings, which are too expensive for most Trinidadians).

It was not uncommon, states Mr. Childs, to see as many as twenty such ads in one issue.

Ashamed to be with Whites

Not being satisfied with merely taking the island's women from their husbands and sweethearts, Negro soldiers soon had the colored women of the island ashamed and reluctant to be seen in the company of white troops, while it was quite common for white women to date colored troops.

Mr. Childs says there was no attention paid to beauty when the colored troops arrived there, but that this situation changed rapidly and before the troops left, there were beauty shops all over the island. Women had begun to wear lip-rouge, to get their hair pressed for the first time, and the scene resembled home in many respects.

After the Allied troops took Tunisia and most of Italy, Trinidad lost its strategic value and servicemen were transferred in large numbers. Girls who had left their jobs for their boy friends found themselves stranded, as they say in Trinidad, "with a full cradle and an empty heart."

Mr. Childs will be in New York for only a short time, after which he expects another USO directorship.

NATIONAL ROUNDUP

Finds Wife Negro, Gets Divorce

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 12-22-45

COLD SPRING, N. Y. — Love flew out the window when the bogey of color stepped in the door.

"I didn't know she was a Negro," wailed **Kenneth Doxey, who** was awarded an annulment this week from his wife, Mildred, by Supreme Court Justice Frank H. Coyne.

The Doxeys were married in November, 1937, after a week's acquaintance. They met when Doxey riding in his car, "picked up" what he thought was a white woman.

Doxey, a $22 a week dairy farm employe, worked hard for seven long years to save enough money to untie the unnatural knot he told the judge.

Friends Set Him Wise

Soon after the marriage, the disappointed groom disclosed, friends told him that his bride was a Negro.

When he asked her whether she was white, or Portuguese or what, she cried. He didn't press the question.

"In fall of 1938," Doxey explained, "I met her father and then my wife admitted that she was a Negro. I left her and have not lived with her since."

The farmer said that upon investigation, he found that his wife had given the name of her uncle as her father when they applied for a marriage license.

The uncle, Clarence Sillsbury, testified that the defendant's father is "colored." Counsel for the wife said she would not contest the ruling. 12-22-45

7-1945 Negro-White relationship Amalgamation

Caught With Lover Woman Kills Self

Atlanta World-Ga.

1-28-45

DOTHAN, ALA. (ANP) —Apparently despondent over the law breaking up what is reported to have been a love affair between her and a Negro man, a white matron here has killed her nine-year-old son and then took her own life.

Suspicions of a forbidden romance police allegedly shadowed a Negro man and white woman, caught them in the act of romancing, arrested them, and when the white matron refused to make any charges, law officers are said to have charged them with "disorderly conduct." Convicted, the white woman is said to have paid both fines, giving her lover a large sum of the money to leave town to avoid personal harm.

The woman linked with the story was Mrs. Geraldine Mixon, 37, lifelong resident of the Wiregrass, who is said to have slain her son, Jerry Pointevint, 9, child by a previous marriage. The man associated with the story is Ike Barfield, married with a grown daughter. Sheriff B. G. Farmer of Houston county said that Mrs. Mixon had brooded over her arrest on a misdemeanor. 1-28-45

The couple is understood to have carried on this illicit and untraditional love affair for a number of years.

The Twain Have Met

Miami Whip

Evident alarm was being registered throughout the Negro section last week when news broke loose that a white man was caught in the bed with a Negro woman. It doesn't seem to have any out-of-ordinary aspects of alarm and it certainly is not unusual. The American concepts of social caste is a mental state and is so well rooted in our social life and thinking that we sometime feel that the practices and customs adhered to are actual and any variation from these is blasphemy against a superficial custom. 7-7-45

It doesn't always mean that a Negro woman is low in character because she has an affair with a white man and it doesn't always mean that a white woman is necessarily an outcast because she admires a Negro man. However, our particular social customs in this country have been developed to such an extent as to make it a practical crime for either to happen and thereby it becomes an unbreakable rule of order.

Miscegenation has had its advantages as well as disadvantages. It has lightened the texture of the Negroes' skin, which he probably would have done anyway through facial preparations. It has given him an opportunity to cross over on the other side and thereby better his opportunities in American life. It has made him realize that we all are human beings and the same, under the skin. It has protected him in many instances because his realtives happen to be a member of the Senate, the sheriff or the like.

In fact, it is generally known that many persons of high repute in our national spectra, are possessed of Negro blood, if there is any such thing. There is a Senator, in Washington, now, from a southern state that is definitely of Negro decent. One of the most prominent social women of a large southern city, slips off from her home to visit her Negro sister in the same town. A recently defeated governor of a southern state deplores the fact that his grandfather was as black as Uncle Tom. There is a sailor in Miami whose mother is the daughter of a prominent automobile manufacturer. These are facts, neither for boast nor lament. They just happen in the lives of people who are thrown together.

But, we do get this from the situation as it stands today, the only way to tell a Negro is when he is black, and all white people are not white. 7-7-45

Officer Rebuked For Arresting Mixed Couple Without "Reason"

New York Amsterdam News

7-7-45

Patrolman Sidney Epstein, the cop who arrested a Harlem woman two years ago because her escort was a white man, was faced with a $3,000 suit this week following the Supreme Court's reversal of a lower court verdict rendered in favor of the policeman last March.

The woman in this case is Mrs. Paula Nelson, sister of a prominent uptown insurance broker.

Mrs. Nelson sued Patrolman Epstein for false arrest after Magistrate Hockert dismissed a complaint in which the housewife was charged with being a "lady of the evening."

Tried Last March

At the trial last March before City Court Justice Henry S. Schimmel, a jury of six ruled against Mrs. Nelson and the plaintiff's lawyers, Riddick, Doles and Gill, of 209 W. 125th Street, filed an appeal with the Supreme Court.

In a brief but pointed reversal the higher court authorized a new trial which, Mr. Doles said, would probably be held in October. Patrolman Epstein, defended by Assistant Corp. Counsel Ignatius M. Wilkinson, admitted during the first trial that his attention was directed to Mrs. Nelson because "she was colored and he was white."

In arguing the appeal, Mr. Doles stressed that Justice Schimmel interrupted the trial 14 times which the Harlem lawyer described as "unusual, over-zealous conduct" of a judge.

"All good and law-abiding citizens wish to prevent crime," Doles argued on appeal, "and appreciate vigilant and alert police officers who are ever observant of preventing crime and bringing criminals to swift justice.

Cop Is Assailed

"Citizens, though, cannot remain good if some unscrupulous imprudent officers are given unbridled opportunity to arrest and harass any and all persons at their own caprice, or allowed to substitute personal prejudices and whims for legal reason and cause. 7-7-45

"Those citizens cannot remain good because, being so subjected, their reputations blemished, from the consequent arrest, their character might be warped from the sordid criminals in jail. Even the law must be enforced lawfully and one failing to do so and acting solely from malice subjects himself to liability."

Mrs. Nelson, who lives at 319 W. 115th Street, testified that the man involved in Patrolman Epstein's complaint was none other than Frank Nana, an old friend.

Mr. Nana, who lived at the time ing a Lexington Avenue rooming house, gave similar testimony; admitted having a sweetheart's interest in Mrs. Nelson.

On the night Patrolman Epstein arrested them, it was added, Paula and Frank had gone to his room to pick up an overcoat because his topcoat was too light for the weather.

Added significance was given the case by Mrs. Nelson's lawyers, it was learned, because they are convinced that countless Harlem lawyers men and women have been arrested falsely.

'That happens," Mr. Riddick said, "when people don't know rights under the law."

7-1945

Pennsylvania

Philly Couple Say Love Ignores Race

afro-American 7-7-45

Their 50 Years Together Prove Intermarriage Works

By RALPH LESTER

Interracial marriage is a success. Annie and Zachariah Foote, with nearly fifty years of wedded life, the evidence.

Broadminded, courageous, and with little thought for the opinions of either group, they were married in Philadelphia on September 5, 1896, and hastened to share a quart of milk and a Dutch cake—their dinner—in a little rented room.

Born in Bradford-in-Yorkshire, England, the only daughter of an undertaker, Annie Wrighton fell in love with a dark-skinned Jamacian, one Zachariah Foote, a fisherman's son, who lived at the time in Wakefield about 14 miles from her home.

All marriages are beset with complications and interracial ones probably have more. Although both parties were born abroad, they have studiously avoided the acquisition of the run-of-the mill attitudes developed by most Americans, both colored and white.

No Basic Differences

They believe that "you must live above the many petty threats to your happiness. "To begin with", stated Mrs. Foote, "we don't believe there are any fundamental differences in us. The difference in color and hair is of no consequence."

"And I have made it a rule", she added, "never to go anywhere my husband or children would not be welcomed."

"Much of the prejudice against interracial marriages," Mr. Foote chimed in, "is fomented by idle talk and the undue attention they attract."

Had 3 Children

Having successfully raised two daughters and son—the first child died at the age of four and helped with six grandchildren, they claim to have had no more than routine problems with the children.

In the home, the children, were taught that "one God made all mankind and they were not to look up to or down on any person because of difference in skin coloring or hair texture.

While living in South Philadelphia, in a predominantley while neighborhood, Mrs. Foote relates, "some of the neighbors made a few uncomplimentary remarks. After giving them a dressing down" in probably true British style, "we never had any more trouble."

"Ostracise Yourself"

As far as suffering from ostracism they heartily agree that "you ostracise yourself." They have maintained the good will and cordial relationship of both groups as well as retained their family connections until the present war with its numerous restrictions.

When Mrs. Foote last visited her home in England about 19 years ago, the first object she saw on entering her old room was a picture of her brown-skinned grandson, Franklin, now in the United States Merchant Marine.

An old time cricket player, Mr. Foote has entertained white and colored players, and their friends, with no sign of racial friction.

Of times mixed marriages are not accepted as being just that.

And Mrs. Foote states, "on occasions I have been happy to inform the person, or persons, that I knew he was colored when I married him. Always accenting the word 'married'."

Should Repeal Laws

The Footes advocate repeal of all laws prohibiting interracial marriages on the grounds that these unions exist in secret, and the children of the union are denied their proper place in society as well as the parents.

Naturally there are differences in the characteristics of the Footes. Mrs. Foote typifies the stern British matron who is also kindly and sympathetic. Mr. Foote is a paradox—quiet, well read and instantly jovial and fatherly.

Both Dislike South

As is true in many cases of lengthy marriages their opinions are similar. An example is their intense dislike of the South. Their experiences in that section seem to have strengthened their ties.

For the past 38 years this interracial couple, who fell in love in a little English town, have lived in their own home at 8711 Madison Avenue, Philadelphia.

Mr. Foote is employed at the Fels Soap Plant where for 29 years he has been an engineer. He is a Mason and his wife a member of the Eastern Star and St. Cyprian's P.E. Church.

Love Snaps Race Lines

Love and common interests easily snap racial lines. A sense of humor is a decided advantage, plus the courage needed to surmount all obstacles. These requisities, they claim, are necessary for any successful marriage.

The Footes are plain people whose half century of interracial marriage convincingly answers the question, "Does Interracial Marriage Succeed?"

Mr. and Mrs. Zachariah Foote of 8711 Madison Ave., Philadelphia, whose half century of interracial marriage convincingly answers the question, "Does Interracial Marriage Succeed?"—(Peace photo).

ZACHARIAH FOOTES WED IN 1896

Tan Yank Brings Australian Bride Home To Face Race Problem

Chicago Defender

7-2-45

LT. AND MRS. HAMPTON FIELDS

Racial problems she may face as a tan Yank's bride in America hold no fears for pretty Norma Baptiste Fields, Australian wife of Lt. Hampson Fields of Cleveland, who arrived in Chicago this week from San Francisco to meet his family and friends.

Asked if she had seen any signs of discrimination in Australia, the attractive brunette in decidely British accents replied, "We had no color problem whatever until after the white soldiers came and created one."

The permanent Negro settlers in Australia were few, and they were well established and supported by all 'the people with the money,' she added in her oddly lilting voice.

"Thus, when the colored sailors and marines came, they were received at our recreation centers without any question. They mingled and danced with Australian girls as they pleased, and of course, the American Negro soldier was accepted there on the same basis.

"But after the whites arrived," continued the newcomer, "there were numerous disturbances resulting from the army's system of separation, and the hall was barred to colored soldiers thereafter."

Speaking generally for the most of her country women, Norma said the brown Yanks were more popular at the centers probably because they were more fun and much better dancers. Jealousy was the obvious root of any discrimination that arose between the mixed servicemen, she thought.

On intimate terms with scores of American radio and screen personalities touring that area with USO units, Mrs. Fields' casual conversation revealed that her family, the Baptistes, had often entertained actress Lucille Ball and several of the Mills brothers at dinner. She is familiar with all the popular American tunes, and has acquired a few bits of Yankee slang which she uses effectively.

Lt. and Mrs. Fields were married at her home in Sydney in November, though they have spent little of that time together.

7-7-45

They will continue south to Camp Plauche in New Orleans after his leave expires, with Lt. Fields assuming the new post as training supervisor.

Lt. Fields has been serving in the South Pacific for nearly three years. He enlisted months before Pearl Harbor and is a veteran of the New Guinea campaign.

The soldier received his officer's training at Sidney, and there met the girl who in November, 1943, became his wife, setting the pace for the many mixed marriages that followed the landing of colored troops in that country.

Personable as she is pretty, Norma thinks she will like America. Prior to her arrival in Chicago, she had spent nine days in San Francisco, where the luxury Matson Ship "Lurline" docked with 10 other Australian brides, a week ahead of their U. S. officer mates.